# The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

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## THE NEWS.

Gold was weak in New York yesterday, closing at 140¼ at the close.

In the rocket fire at Dubuque, Iowa, the other day, the Long measure, 5 E.G.

Thomas K. Tunnecliff, an old and well-known citizen of Jonesville, Mich., was killed on the railroad by a train of cars near home.

Many of the hotels built in Pithole (Penn.) during the palmy days have been pulled down for the lumber they contained. The Bonta House, built at an expense of $80,000, was recently sold for $5,000.

It is reported that the Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y., is offering to the government to a contract for the service at $50,000.

The Iowa Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Des Moines, on the 7th of May, to choose delegates to the National Convention.

The cashier of a New York importing house, it is reported, has absconded with a large amount of his employer's money, variously estimated from $300,000 to $500,000.

A San Francisco dispatch says that the Democratic organization on the Pacific coast is being rapidly disintegrated, with the probable intention of making a fight into the British possessions.

It being understood that General Harding, the Democratic candidate for reelection from the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois, the Rock Island Union Prize reviews Judge B. Bradley, of that city, as a suitable candidate for the place.

The Albany Journal, which ought to know, says it is understood in Senator Horton, of Texas, to be a delegate at the Senatorial Horse, of New York, to which Robert J. Lamont, Esq., of this city, is the nominee.

The following gentlemen are named as Republican candidates for Governor of New York: Reuben E. Fenton, John A. Griswold, Charles Andrews, A. Worth, Wards Hunnen, Frederick A. D. Tan Worth, Wards Hunnen, Frederick A. Conkling, Gerrit J. Finger, Erastus S. Prosser, and Joseph H. Selkreg.

In Findlay, Ohio, on the Sunday after the assassination of the six Democrats of the town, all of the six Democrats of the town, all of the six Democrats of the town, all

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## The Constitutions of the Rebel States.

The objection raised against the admission of Alabama into the Union on the ground that her constitution has not been ratified by a majority of all the registered electors (voters and non-voters), comes with an ill grace from a party which seeks to foist upon that State a constitution which has never been ratified or voted upon by anybody.

In 1865 Andrew Johnson issued a proclamation declaring that the rebellion had deprived the people of each of those States of all civil government, and that to enable the loyal people of said States to organize State governments, he directed the election of delegates to conventions, &c. In Alabama an election for delegates to the convention took place August 31, 1865; on the 12th of September the convention met. It did not make a new constitution; it assumed the old rebel constitution to be the constitution of the State, amended that; declared the secession ordinance "null," and then adjourned without submitting its action to the people for approval or rejection.

The proceedings in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi, were all of the same kind.

In no one of these seven States were the amendments to the old rebel constitution, or the various ordinances, ever submitted in any form to any portion of the people for their approval or rejection. In Louisiana the existing constitution was submitted during the war to the vote of that portion of the people living within the lines of the army; and when the convention reassembled in order to embrace the whole State within its provisions and submit it to the vote of all the parishes of the State, the convention was set upon by a mob, and its members murdered by the rebel [illegible] of Andrew Johnson.

These are the constitutions which the Democratic party insist shall be upheld in the rebel States, not one of them having ever obtained the consent or approval of any portion of the people. Nay, more: admitting that the old rebel State constitutions had the force of law which the Democracy claim for them, then the amendments made by Johnson's self-elected delegates in 1865, are all null and void. The constitution of Alabama, as it existed in 1861, prior to secession, and as it existed when Johnson's convention met, declared that no amendment to said constitution should be valid unless the same was proposed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, ratified by a majority of the people voting at the next election, and again approved by the General Assembly. The constitutions of Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas contain similar requirements that no amendments to their constitutions shall be made until the same shall have been voted upon and approved by the people of the respective States. In South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, all amendments are prohibited unless they shall have been proposed by a certain proportion of the members of each house of the Legislature, and ratified by the people at a subsequent election of representatives, who shall again approve said amendments.

The constitutions which the Republican party insist shall prevail in the rebel States are those only which, republican in form, shall have the consent and approval of a majority of the qualified voters voting at the election held for that purpose; while the constitutions which the Democratic party uphold, defend and maintain, have the following characteristics:

1. They are the same constitutions in every essential particular that prevailed in the time of slavery, and which exclude from all civil and political rights all persons of African descent.

2. They are the same constitutions under which the States rendered allegiance to the Confederacy and waged war against the United States.

3. They were "amended" by conventions unconstitutionally called; and the amendments were made not only arbitrarily, but in direct violation of the prohibitions of the constitutions themselves.

4. These amendments were never submitted to the people of either State; were never ratified or approved by the people in any manner or form, and are not now, and never have been, considered by the courts, State governments, State Legislatures or people as having the slightest validity in law or in fact.

Each one of these rebel constitutions, under which amendments are valid, legalize and protect slavery, [illegible] ... of the [illegible] of the United States.

This is the [illegible] of the constitutions which the Democracy insist shall be [illegible] and maintained in Alabama, and in each of the other rebel States.

## Locations of American Cities.

[illegible]

... the Hudson River, penetrating the country behind New York, gave it an additional avenue of cheap transportation, and not only made it the metropolis of the Eastern seaboard but caused the building of another large city at the northern limit of the river navigation.

The history of this country shows that immigration necessarily entering the country by the seaports has always followed the greatest water-courses, and near every obstruction in the navigation, which required a change in the class of vessels used, has built a city; and just in proportion to the extent and variety of these lines of cheap transportation, terminating at any one point, is the commercial importance of the city there located. Buffalo is a city because Niagara makes a hiatus in the route of navigation by sail vessels. Louisville derives its importance in the first instance from the break made by the Falls of the Ohio in the steam navigation of the Ohio River. New Orleans is a city of commanding importance because it is the southern terminus of steamboat navigation on the Mississippi River, and Chicago is the chief commercial point away from tide-water, because it is the terminus, in the centre of the continent, of the cheapest known mode of transporting heavy freights. Cincinnati and St. Louis owe their importance to the rivers which flow at their feet, and the latter has grown great by reason of the necessity, or rather the economy, of transferring freight from the large class of heavy draught steamboats of the Lower Mississippi to the lighter craft adapted to the navigation of the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri and the Illinois. Some point near the junction of those rivers was sure to be a great commercial centre. St. Louis secured the pre-eminence by her capital and her early start. If Cairo had had a rock instead of a mud foundation, she would have been a most formidable rival. As Cairo is being slowly lifted out of her native morass and walled in from the incursions of high water, she is beginning to assert her birthright as the natural point of transfer between the lower and upper rivers of the great Mississippi Valley.

Judged by these principles, and bearing in mind that the progress of population and wealth on this continent is westward, and mainly between the parallels of 36 and 45 degrees north latitude, there is no spot on the continent which possesses the elements of so great a commercial future as Chicago. This being the position of Chicago now, how incomparable will it be when the Pacific Railroad shall be completed, and when the deep-cut canal shall allow steamers of equal tonnage (with those which now ply the Mississippi and its tributaries above Cairo, to come into this city without breaking the bulk of their cargoes.

## John Bright on Irish Grievances.

The speech of John Bright to his constituents, at Birmingham, on the 4th inst., dealing with the Irish question, is the plainest and most powerful appeal for justice to Ireland which has yet been made. Common sense and common justice in the government of Ireland—this is the burden of Mr. Bright's speech. And in showing what these imply and require, his plea is equally bold and conclusive. At every step it discloses the heart of a noble man, and the judgment of a great statesman.

The question of Irish grievances is justly considered by Mr. Bright one on which the fall of ministries and the dissolution of Parliament; if not the integrity even of the British Empire, are depending. The speech of Lord Stanley, in which he bewailed the difficulty of finding a remedy for Ireland's wrongs, and could only announce that no quack would be permitted to interfere, and, under no circumstances, would a separation of England and Ireland be tolerated—is pulled in pieces by Mr. Bright in the most effective manner. This, in substance, is the cry of the orator of reform: The habeas corpus act suspended these two years in Ireland; a reckless conspiracy rife throughout England; police, soldiers, and even the gallows, brought into unusual and unhappy activity, and the kingdom taxed to maintain 50,000 armed guardians of the public peace; and all that a Cabinet Minister can say about it is, that he will not allow the empire to be broken up! Moreover, says Mr. Bright, in criticism of Lord Stanley's empty sentiment, the question of breaking up established institutions has an historical side; time was when this legislative union with Ireland did not exist, and when Ireland had her national Parliament, the extinction of which by force and fraud and corruption forms one of the foulest stories in the annals of Britain.

Mr. Bright is as far as possible from proposing that the union of Ireland with England be dissolved. Not this, he says, until it is proved that in England statesmanship is absolutely dead, and in Ireland right and justice have failed of their legitimate influence. To deal with Ireland in such a way as to make union with England peaceable and inevitable through its obvious advantages, is the method by which Lord Stanley's critic would have the government of the Queen extricate itself and the empire from the present position of difficulty and peril. Such dealing involves redress for two main grievances of the Irish people, the land grievance and the church grievance.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland owns property amounting to £13,000,000. This establishment was created, and is administered, for the sole purpose of securing supremacy to a very small section, an alien and hostile English section, of the population of the island. The whole thing is a political job, the injustice and mischief of which cannot be described. Besides this, Parliament gives annually to the Irish Presbyterian Church £40,000, as a bribe to secure its acquiescence in the monstrous iniquity of the English Establishment in Ireland. The demand of plain justice is that every trace of Protestant Church supremacy, so far as it depends upon the law of force, be forever abolished. Give the Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Church, and the Roman Catholics also, each one an equitable sum out of the £13,000,000—say £3,000,000 in all—return the rest into the hands of the State, and then let every Church take care of itself, and be in no way connected with the State, as is the case with the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and the Weslyan Church in England. This is what Mr. Bright has to say of the Irish Church grievance. He adds a few sentences of historical reminiscence of the penal laws under which, for a century, the Irish people were reduced to wretchedness and their rights trodden out. Abolish the State Church, he says, so long the symbol of Irish degradation, and the memory of these atrocious laws will pass away.

The other great grievance of Ireland is the condition of land tenures. At present the Protestant owner is hostile to the Catholic tenant and cultivator. The former usually neglect their estates, satisfied to collect such rents as can be wrung from an impoverished and degraded peasantry. If the tenant makes improvements, he can get no allowance for their cost. He is forced, therefore, to stay at the wretched level of his class. He cannot buy the ground on which his hovel stands; he cannot even secure a lease of it which will insure him the benefit of such improvements as he is disposed to make at his own expense. The landlords refuse to give leases because they wish to hold over the voter the threat of being turned out of house and home if he fail to vote as his landlord wishes. As one remedy for the evil, Mr. Bright proposes the ballot instead of open voting. His opinion is that landlords could not then play watchdog at the polls, and would no longer attempt to keep the tenant in terror of being turned into the road.

But the main point to which Mr. Bright directs attention is the difficulty which prevents the tenant from becoming an owner of his own hovel, and of the land which he tills. Abolish, he says, all laws of primogeniture and entail, and all others which are intended to hinder the dispersion of estates. Adopt means to aid in every way the tillers of the soil to become proprietors of small farms. Let the government appoint commissioners authorized to buy estates and sell them out in small tracts. Let these commissioners give the peasant aid in the shape of a loan secured by mortgage. To follow Mr. Bright into the details of this scheme is unnecessary. The question is one upon which English feeling is extremely bitter. Mr. Bright faces wrath, ridicule, and every conceivable form of opposition in demanding this measure of justice for Ireland. The bitterness of his opponents is due in no small degree to the fact that land tenure in England is almost as unsatisfactory as in Ireland, and that English society is threatened with revolution by reason of it.

The Examiner, one of the ablest of the English organs of political opinion, takes strong American ground upon the questions in dispute between Lord Stanley and Mr. Seward. It sincerely deplores the refusal of the English government to refer to arbitration the action of the Queen's government in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents, and declares emphatically that "Lord Stanley has thrown away his chance of effecting a great and useful work." It charges that "he has egregiously trifled with the patience of a susceptible people on a subject upon which they had sufficient cause to feel sore." And, in reference to the English declaration that the American government justified the course of England by its proclamation of a blockade, the Examiner uses the following strong language: "Once for all, we must denounce this line of argument, not only as an afterthought, which is shabby, but as a hypocrisy at once silly and absurd. It is not true in any fair or honest sense of the term, that President Lincoln chose to blockade the Southern ports. He had, we believe, sounded our government on the subject, and intimated his readiness to adopt the course of closing any port which might be in possession of the rebels, by an exercise of the power of the Executive. But the answer he received led him to infer that such a course would be treated as an act unwarranted and unprecedented in international law. Nothing but a general declaration of blockade, the American Minister was given to understand, would be respected by France and England. The tendency of this was unmistakable. It was manifestly to drive the American Government into taking a step which technically implied recognition of the insurgent States as enemies capable of being treated on terms of belligerent equality by foreign powers, however little entitled, morally or politically, to such consideration."

### The Battle Between Up-Stairs and Down-Stairs.

An animated discussion has arisen in England between the drawing-room and the kitchen, upon the subject of servants' dresses. Letters are addressed to the leading periodicals by the mistresses, complaining of "the present disgraceful style of dress among female servants." The kitchen, in reply, sends forth no uncertain sound, but defiantly bids the drawing-room reform its own style of dress first. The drawing-room complains that dress among the lower orders has arrived at a state of great demoralization; that the pulpit ministrations and the moral literature sent into the kitchen, as an antidote, have no effect; that bad women are increasing, and that drunken husbands are multiplying at a frightful rate, as a natural consequence.

As a remedy for the shocking state of things in the kitchen, "a clergyman's wife" proposes that a uniform be prescribed by each family for the toggery of the kitchen. The following suggestions for such a uniform are made, which the Saturday Review prints for the edification of its lady readers:

[illegible]

The Saturday Review thinks that it would be rather more feasible to enforce an act of Parliament for the total suppression of the instinct of vanity in the female bosom.

The discussion is applicable in this country as well as in England. The solution of the problem does not seem to us a very difficult one. Paris regulates the drapery of the world. The demi-monde regulates the drapery of Paris. A Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, describing one of the most refined and brilliant fêtes in that city, gives the following minute account of one representative toilette in the salon:

[illegible]

This is the present style of dressing or undressing in Paris, and from the Gallic centre it will radiate through families of fashion and distinction down to the servants. And the reason for it is that one woman is just the same as another woman, minus social distinctions. The same passions are at play in the bosoms of the duchess and the chambermaid, of course in relative degrees. The great, ruling passion of vanity is just as absolute in an Indian squaw as in the belle at the last fashionable fête. If the drawing-room attempts the tricks of the demi-monde, the same impulse will lead the kitchen to do it as far as its possibilities allow. If the drawing-room piles up its back hair like the tower of Babel, the kitchen will erect as large a pagoda as it can pay for. If the drawing-room commences to dress "down to the waist," the kitchen will not commence much higher up. If the drawing-room exhibits its ankles to Flea-Hubert, it is absurd to suppose that the kitchen, which is more richly blessed by nature in quantity if not in quality, will not do itself and its homely vanity the pleasure of exhibiting them to the delighted eyes of the footmen. The kitchen has just as keen a perception of mathematics in the location of the nude line, or the limit of overdressing, as the drawing-room, and vanity in each case is the secret spring which regulates their exhibitions. "Like mistress, like maid." Fashion's control is absolute, and both mistress and servant worship at the same shrine. The difference of their displays is only the difference of their purses.

If any reform is effected (and the prospects are by no means encouraging), it must commence in the drawing-room. When mistresses cease to array themselves in gewgaws, maids will cease. When mistresses cease to be living statues, maids will cease. When mistresses cease to lavish thousands upon hair dressers, milliners and dress-makers, maids will cease to fool away their small wages. Remove the extravagance of above-stairs and you will remove the inevitable tendency of below-stairs to ape that extravagance. When sense reigns in the drawing room, sense will have some chance in the kitchen. When upstairs ceases to be foolish, down-stairs will begin to learn wisdom.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the City of Chicago vs. Rumpf, an abstract of which is given elsewhere, is important in many respects. Rumpf was prosecuted by the city for violating the ordinance requiring all slaughtering of animals for the public markets to be done at the establishment of Reid & Co., who have taken the contract to do such slaughtering, receiving the offal as compensation. Judgment was obtained against the defendant and sundry other offenders in the Circuit Court. The Supreme Court has reversed the case, upon the ground that while the city charter authorizes the Council to establish regulations concerning slaughtering to protect the health or promote the comfort of the people, it confers no power on them to create a monopoly; that the contract with Reid & Co. confers a monopoly and is therefore void. The Court holds that it is competent for the Council to pass an ordinance confining the slaughtering business to certain geographical limits, and prescribing needful regulations, but that within these limits, and under these regulations all persons must have equal rights.

The decision is manifestly right. Its effect is, for the time being, to throw the slaughtering business open, and to enable butchers to carry on their business on their own premises if they choose. It is incumbent on the Council therefore to pass another ordinance without delay, fixing the limits and prescribing the necessary regulations to guard the public health.

Putnam's Monthly for March is received, with the following table of contents: "Science and Religion," by Horace Bushnell; "The Three Wrens," a poem, by Phoebe Cary; "Pearls," by Professor Schele de Vere; "My Love and I," a poem; "American Traits as Seen from Abroad," by Joseph Kirkland; "Hereafter," a poem, by George Cooper; "Imagination and Language"; "Music," a poem; "Too True," chapters V. and VI.; "Maternity," a poem; "Juan Fernandez and Robinson Crusoe," by Henry Sedley; "What a Newspaper should Be," by D. G. Croly; "The Princess Vareda," by F. A. Henry; "City Postal Service in the United States," by Rev. L. W. Bacon; "Mr. Thom. White's Little Sermon"; "Out of the Way Books and Authors, I. The Works of Thomas Adams," by E. A. Duyckinck; "Our Artists," with portrait of Huntington; Monthly Chronicle.

The private libraries of Boston gentlemen are just now the topic of talk among the book folk of that town. The collection of the late Edward Everett, containing about 7,000 volumes, is now in the hands of his son, William Everett. The library of the late William H. Prescott, the historian, contained a thousand or two less than that of Mr. Everett. It is still in the house in which he lived and died, and now occupied by his widow. The library of the late Abbot Lawrence contained about 10,000 volumes. It has been given away and sold. The library of the late Daniel Webster, consisting of 3,000 volumes, including law books, remained, as it ought, at the family residence in Marshfield. The private library of the late Thomas Dowse, of Cambridge, the learned leather-dresser, was given by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society. It is very rich in the best volumes of English literature, in superb binding. It contains some 4,500 volumes. The private library of the late George Livermore, of Cambridge, was very rich in Bibles and biblical works, and contained about 4,000 volumes. The late Theodore Parker had a very large and rare collection of books, some 10,000 in number, that have become the property of the Boston Public Library. The private library of our present Minister to England, Charles Francis Adams, contains 18,000 volumes, or more than any one in New England. It embraces his own collection, together with that of his father, John Quincy Adams, and his grandfather, John Adams. The late Rufus Choate had about 7,000 volumes, rich in ancient and modern literature.

## LONDON.

### The Parliamentary Session.

### The Last House of Commons of the Old Constitution.

### The Position of Parties.

### The Scandal About the Grand Chamberlain of England.

### An Infamous Traffic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, England, Feb. 4.

PARLIAMENT AND THE POSITION OF PARTIES.

Before this letter arrives at Chicago, both houses of Parliament will be in session, and the last English Legislature elected on the old restrictive system will be pedaling with various topics, afraid to be honestly useful and yet ambitious to stand as well as possible with the enlarged constituencies.

This week the clubs are beginning to fill. Members of Parliament are settling in their London houses, and Phineas Finn is arranging with his landlady for his modest apartments. It is curious to note the number of old men there are among them. As they meet in the club-rooms and exchange congratulations, many of them appear to be fitter for a Bath-chair than a seat in Parliament. They are crochety, full of prejudices and looking always to the past. An open door, a screen not quite behind their back, makes them savage. If the waiter in the smoking-room brings a cigar not exactly their brand, they are wretched for half an hour. Some of us, who are younger and who are not in Parliament, smile at these potentates, and two or three of my friends, who are better hands at writing farces than political leading articles, are dreadfully sarcastic upon the character of Parliamentary wisdom. An imitation is indulged in occasionally, and every opportunity taken for showing how unflattering the estimate is. No doubt there is a serious side. A Parliament in which so large a proportion of testy and superannuated country squires possess a place, is anything but fitted to deal with the problems of the day. These gentlemen have yielded to the democratic torrent in the remodeling of the constitution, but are unqualified to direct the swollen and turbulent stream.

"ON PARLIAMENTARY 'POSTURING.'"

This session, more than in any other, the House of Commons will be "posturing" for the country. The legislator, just returned to a new Parliament, and who has apparently before him six or seven years of legislatorial life, thinks more of the House than of his constituents, but this spring the House will be nothing and the constituencies all. Especially do I expect to see the Tory government abandon its usual talk of repression and conservatism. Its aim, if I mistake not, will be to keep as neutral as it can towards all purely political propositions, advancing against them the general objection that so great a change ought not to be made by an expiring House; and concentrating its positive action on measures affecting material prosperity. Thus, in Ireland, we shall see Lord Derby seeking to buy the good feeling of the Irish by proposing to take their railways, the bankrupt ones and all, and give the shareholders a good round sum—thus relieving free their capital and causing the pockets of a large body of the middle class. He won't give them a Parliament of their own, and he will set his face like flint against any attempt to get the large estates sold to their absentee owners to those who till and improve them; but he will do as much charity as he can induce the English legislators to grant. This railway question is surrounded by difficulties. What is the price to be? If the State gives the sum indicated by the price of the shares in the market, it offers no boon. If it gives for the lines the sums they actually cost, it will in several instances pay vastly too much, for they were constructed on credit, and forty per cent more than they really cost was frequently paid. Perhaps the way proposed will be to take the lines at their actual value as ascertained by special surveys. Any way, there will be a terrible hubbub in order to get some more. Meanwhile the members of the government are so confident that the average Irish member has his price, that they profess to look complacently at the chances of dealing with them. A deal of attitudinizing must of course be permitted for the sake of their constituents, but if the State will take these doubtful railway shares at par, the opposition will never be much in the way.

MEASURES AND PARTIES.

Mr. Gladstone has not done much in the recess to show to what purpose the new liberties of the people ought, in his view, to be exercised; but the leadership of the Liberals is everywhere acknowledged. My conviction, however, is, that he will not be their leader, except in name, until in the new elections the constituencies pronounce decisively for him. There is a medley collection of Liberal members who dislike him still. Some say he is proud and haughty. Others regard him as impetuous and "too eloquent." Not a few are annoyed with him for leaving them out of his last administration. Essentially, however, the opposition is based on the fact that he is not a member of one of the "leading" families. To defeat these false friends, Mr. Gladstone should this session leave no doubt upon his views. He should say in the boldest and plainest terms whether he would maintain the Irish Church Establishment to the degradation of Protestantism and the humiliation of the vast majority of the Irish people. He should say whether he thinks the law of primogeniture is one of Nature's laws, or a detestable device for preserving an oligarchy at the cost of family affections and to the popular detriment. On the subjects of the tenant law in Ireland and the game laws in England he should speak with no uncertain sound. Between the clerical party and the body of the people in the matter of public education, he should formally choose. Too long has he played with these things and stammered round them the webs of his rhetoric, but until he declares himself more decisively he will be hurt by the intrigues of the self-seekers who, sitting on his side of the House, are perpetually seeking to annoy him and to gratify his opponents.

Lord Derby has the gout so often that he is crippled and broken. I have seen him in his place, in the House of Lords, struggling with his pain. The color has quit his face; his features have become contracted, and he has suppressed a cry only by the force of an imperious will. Is his peerage a compensation? He doesn't think so. There is a story that Lord Lytton one day asked Earl Derby whether he would rather be the Premier Peer of England, with a rent roll of £300,000 a year, but sixty years of age, or an officer of the Guards aged twenty two, just upon town, with only a £5 note in his pocket; and Lord Derby is said to have replied that he would exchange with the young officer that moment, if he could. But if youth is so desirable put to him in those terms, how much more must it be when the old man's horrible affliction is thrown on the other?

Lord Stanley is destined, so far as human ken can discern, to be the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords. There was a day when the Liberals sought to entrap him, and Lord Palmerston offered him a seat in the Cabinet; but he could not break with his father, and, now the Reform bill is passed, he does not see the differences of party so sharply defined as once they were. So liberally disposed is he, nevertheless, that any day a split in the Conservative camp may take place, and Lord Stanley be left with a party too weak to govern and too large to desert. Mr. Disraeli's countenance, if you chance to meet him in his carriage or on the street, has an odd expression of self-satisfaction contending with indifference. He has associated his name with a national measure, and more than ever believes in his star. It is only by "organized hypocrisy," to use one of his phrases, that he can continue to lead the Tories, and work in the Cabinet with bigots like Mr. Hardy, effeminate creatures like Sir Stafford Northcote, and old women like Mr. Walpole, but there is nothing of this sort his ambition revolts at. He is a master of tactics, and this year they will be wanted if his Ministry are to remain. I expect to see him defeated on questions of importance, but I may be wrong. Sudden concessions or artful compromises may save him. He will try hard to be in office when the new Parliament is elected, for the sitting government always has a certain amount of influence, and the government will not resign if his party are as callous as he.

THE SCANDAL ABOUT THE GRAND CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND.

There has just been a sad scandal here in aristocratic circles, through the action of a foreign Countess against the Hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England, to recover certain goods and chattels. The lady is the divorced wife of one Count D'Alteyrac, who is or was but lately travelling in America. For twenty years she has lived with Lord Willoughby D'Eresby as his wife, and has had a child by him. She has been received by most of his family as his wife; but the father of her lover conceived a dislike to the connection, and in dying made a will by which he provided that if his son did not prove to the satisfaction of trustees that he had separated from the Countess, and if he did not marry some one else, he was not to inherit the income of £80,000 a year which otherwise would be his. The Grand Chamberlain left her at once and even refused her a proper allowance, keeping her, as she says, out of property which was her own; hence the trial. You must know that this Grand Chamberlain, who lives in open adultery for twenty years and then forsakes both his child and his companion, is an official purifier of the English Court! It is to him that the aristocracy look to prevent improper personages from being presented to the Queen, or from coming between the wind and their nobility at the various court ceremonies. It is his province to admit to the religious services at the royal chapels and to stand as the most conspicuous figure when the Queen opens Parliament in State. He has in his possession seventeen "livings" in the Church of England—that is, in seventeen parishes he chooses the clergyman and gives him the spiritual care of the inhabitants. His Lordship was not even true to his mistress, but deserted her for her maid just before his heart (and pocket) was touched by his father's will. Altogether he does not supply a creditable spectacle for the eyes of the numerous families of the British aristocracy, in each of which, from his official post, the same has long been a household word. There are other features in the trial which a cardonic philosopher would observe. The lady's counsel, who pleaded her case so feelingly, is Mr. Coleridge, the son of a Judge, and who is usually regarded as an earnest leader in theological controversies, in which he espouses the High Church side. With the peculiar morality of the bar, this is all put off like a cloak, and the learned gentleman addresses himself to the cause as though he had no more consciousness of what was right or wrong than Edwin James. One more picture to complete this episode of modern civilization. The reader of the newspaper reports is struck by the intense sympathy which the Judge who heard the case, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, expresses for the lady. He burns with indignation against the peer who deserted her, and says no man of honor could have done it. Do amongst the barristers to-day and see how they joke about this. There is a high legal functionary in England, whose experiences, save in the article of desertion, have been just the same, who has not lived alone; who has his daughter whom he has recognized, and who (like the countess) all openly has married, and entered society. When this Judge had to try a case like that of Lord Willoughby's, he would feel, no doubt, a great deal of honest indignation, and would recognize that, in one respect at least, no stone could be thrown back at him. In Lord Willoughby's case, the termination was the most edifying part of the whole affair. The Judge appointed a gentleman "of honor" to decide what settlement should be made, and then there was an outburst of congratulation all round, as though something had just been done for humanity at large, which reflected the highest credit on everybody concerned. Lord Willoughby's counsel was evidently ashamed of him, but for the rest none could judge, from the report of the proceedings, that any law of society or religion had been broken.

The press is unsparing in its denunciation. The noble lord compelled his counsel to plead that the countess being a married woman had no right to sue in her own name, and the detestable meanness of the objection has aroused universal disgust. The Star enlarged on the fact that the peerage of Willoughby d'Eresby is one of the most ancient in England, so that if there is anything peculiarly civilizing and refining in the practice of primogeniture, the present lord ought to be one of the most accomplished, high-souled, wise, chivalrous, and exemplary men in the kingdom. His blood has crept through barons almost since the time that Parliaments were known in England. It is his "blood" which has hitherto condoned in the eyes of his friends for his adultery.

AN ABOMINABLE TRAFFIC.

There is no secret now about the horrid traffic carried on in London with babies illegitimately born. The advertisement columns of the Daily Telegraph, like those probably of the New York Herald, bear witness. These announcements usually offer "temporary retirement for ladies." In some the apartments are described as suitable for "a lady in delicate health," the nature of her malady being suggested by the addition of the words "the baby can be left." Others variously promise a "resident midwife," "a highly trained wet nurse," or "hospital reference," and "a physician found."

That these creatures have sometimes to do with women of the higher class would seem to be shown by the frequency with which the inducements of a "drawing room floor, with piano," "gas and all requisites," &c., are held out. The wretched offspring having been brought into the world, the gang who offer these hiding places to the erring mothers, practice the other branch of their secret traffic, and assist her in disposing of the child. Another class of advertisements is now resorted to, and benevolent ladies who wish to adopt children are advertised for. The sisterhood also publish their own readiness to adopt children on receiving a proper consideration.

The price varies according to the means of the mother. In some cases these harpies extract sums varying from £20 to £100, on the understanding that the child is to be "entirely given up" to the respectable married couple or benevolent female who adopt it. In the course of a year or two, however, demands are made for money, and the wretched parent, in order to avert the disclosure of her secret, has to pay an annuity, varied by special applications for "hush money." In cases where the parent preserves her secret, there is reason to believe that the infant is deliberately neglected, and perishes of slow starvation.

The Pall Mall Gazette deserves much credit for exposing the abuses of baby farming. One of the writers has sent a boy of fourteen to the Telegraph office with three and sixpence, and an advertisement offering to dispose of a child by adoption. The trap was well baited and led to scandalous discoveries.

The Pall Mall Gazette hints that the trade is carried on by gentlemen as well as ladies, and that certain accouchers of the lowest class issue two sets of advertisements—one offering children for adoption, and another expressing a desire to adopt children. It is little human creatures who are the subjects of this inhuman trade. Your contemporary darkly hints at a "regular business connection between some of these advertising nurses and certain members of the medical profession who, for a good fee, treat the patient so skillfully and considerately that baby is not born at all."

The Legislature will doubtless be invoked to do something with a view for the licensing and registration of those who pursue this suspicious trade.

## TENNESSEE.

### The Rebel Democracy on the War Path.

### Pillage, Plunder and Rapine by the Ku Klux Klans.

### The Spring Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 15.

OUTRAGES BY DEMOCRATS.

The very devil is in the rebels in Tennessee. That they hate liberty, hate the United States Government, and love and honor and worship everything that is rebel, is as true as that beasts of prey love to prowl and howl and devour in darkness. You cannot find a Democrat, that is a rebel, in all Tennessee, who is not an enemy to the education of the colored people; and yet the hypocritical wretches are forever prating of the ignorance and bestiality of the negroes. The negroes ignorant and depraved! The deuce they are! But when did they burn a school house erected for the benefit of white children? When? No instance can be found. But the rebels have burned two colored school houses at Brentwood, two at Dechard, and, on the evening of the 11th inst., another fine negro house at Wartrace. These houses were all set on fire by the Democrats—by men who wore the rebel gray, and now hurrah for Andy Johnson.

THE MARCH ELECTIONS.

All parties in this State are looking forward with no little interest to the March elections, when nearly all the county offices will be filled. There is no doubt but that a secret society, known as the Ku Klux, has been organized to deter the colored people from going to the polls, and thus secure a Conservative victory. The Ku Klux scoundrels are rapidly spreading themselves over the State, and are operating with great boldness and effect. A letter was sent to the Legislature to-day from John Noble Smithson, Attorney General for Marshall County, which states that the civil authorities in that county are unable to bring to account the numerous, secret, well-armed bands of Ku Klux which are travelling over the county every night, threatening white Union men, and abusing and terrifying the negroes. He invokes the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

TENNESSEE RAILROADS

are all of them overwhelmed with debts. They owe the United States more than they can ever pay, and they owe the State more than they can ever pay the simple interest on. When the State becomes densely populated by a thriving class of people, then her railroads will pay—not before. The passenger trains on all the roads, centring in this city come in every day nearly empty. There is little way-travel on any of our roads, and we are not raising enough produce to enable us to ship much; and having little money to buy with we do not require much to be shipped to us. Our railroads are in a bad condition financially, and that will be worse, I fear, before it can be better.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The business of the present session of the Legislature is not very exciting. The franchise question has been settled, and the laws of the State have been made just and liberal to all classes. The Legislature is employed chiefly upon matters relating to the finances, the railroads, and other local matters. The Governor remains at his home in Knoxville, and is represented here by his accomplished private secretary, Colonel Boynton.

We have had—that is a man from the great lakes would call a delightful winter—the thermometer scarcely ever going lower than ten degrees above zero. Yet the natives here declare that the winter has been a terribly severe one, and the farmers report the destruction of nearly all the late-sown wheat.

LEX.

### Enthusiasm for Grant.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have just returned from an extended trip through the central counties of Illinois, and will say I am astonished at the immense enthusiasm manifested for the nomination of Grant.

The most radical Republicans declare that he is radical enough for them, and the more conservative claim that he was always their man; while the no-party men like him because he knows when to keep his mouth shut, which will be so refreshing after having such a windy and wordy demagogue as A. Johnson. If Johnson had intended to support Grant for President he could not have taken a better course to consolidate all the Unionists throughout the whole country in favor of him. Just in proportion to the abuse that Johnson and his rebel supporters have heaped upon Grant, just in that proportion do the people love and trust the General. Grant to-day fills the place of our lamented Lincoln in the hearts of the people. The same jubilant feeling is manifested by Republicans as in 1864; the same depressed feeling among the Democrats, who already "see the handwriting on the wall."

Johnson's mean trick of nominating Sherman as brevet, so as to raise a quarrel between Grant and Sherman, has fully aroused the Republicans and brought the feelings of the whole country to a white heat. They know that Johnson is just desperate enough to plunge the country into another war.

A Democrat remarked to me yesterday that if Johnson kept on his blunders he would send the Democratic party to the devil. In my opinion the devil must be leading them now; how else could they work his principles? The people know that Democrats commenced the rebellion; that Democrats raised their traitorous hands against our glorious old flag; that Democratic traitors impeded all appropriations for money and arms to crush that rebellion; that Democratic traitors resisted the draft for soldiers in every stronghold of Democracy. Now will the people trust them? Never. The people are united and firm.

A DOUGLAS MAN OF 1860.

Mr. Roebuck, M. P., has made a speech at Sheffield on the outrages of the trades-unions, and "the relations of capital and labor." [illegible]

## WISCONSIN.

### The Legislative Session.

### Official Publication of State Laws.

### Appropriations.

### Railroad Freights and Other Questions.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 17.

THE LEGISLATURE.

According to a resolution adopted early in the session, Wednesday of this week would witness the adjournment of the Legislature, but the session has already been extended to the 4th of March, and, as business will be considerably interrupted this week by the Democratic convention, and next week by the Republican convention, it is doubtful whether an adjournment will take place at that time even.

The number of bills introduced up to this evening is, in the Assembly, 418, against 368 last winter; and in the Senate, 261, against 146 last year.

THE STATE PRINTING.

There was considerable stir during last week on the subject of the publication of the laws, growing, in part, out of the passage by the Senate, under suspension of the rules, with but a hurried reading, and against the protests of two or three Republicans, who did not like such hasty legislation on a subject of general interest, of a bill to provide for the publication of such local laws, as are published at all, in the papers of the locality specially interested alone, discontinuing the publication in the State paper alone. The bill was agreed on by a Democratic caucus, and was a trap set for the Republicans into which they fell, designed as a stab at the State Journal, which the Copperhead papers have learned to hate and fear, by taking away from it the principal item of official patronage, amounting, however, to but a few hundred dollars, where it was generally supposed it counted thousands. The publishers of the State Journal repelled the assault on them, and, upon explanation to the Republican Senators, the bill was reconsidered and referred to a committee. An exhaustive article on the whole subject of the publication of the laws, State printing and advertising, about which there seems to be prevalent the most absurd and erroneous notions, is published in the Journal, which conclusively shows, among other things, the importance of the publication of all laws which require to be published, in some one paper at the capital. The country publishers about the Legislature were at first indignant that a bill which gave them a little bread and butter taken from other mouths was defeated, but on a better understanding are less excited. The result will probably be that a duplicate publication of the local laws will be authorized in the local papers, at a cost to the State of perhaps one thousand dollars—a trifle compared with the resulting benefits and the increase of the amount allowed to all papers for publishing the general laws from thirty to sixty dollars, which should be satisfactory all round.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS,

this year, as recommended by the committee which has visited them, and made most favorable reports of their management and condition, are very large, aggregating $291,665, of which $5,000 is for the aid of private hospitals and orphan asylums in and near Milwaukee, the three of which have been put to by telegraph. Few States so young have done so much to provide for the care and relief of their unfortunates as Wisconsin, which has five State institutions for these purposes, all furnished with the best appliances, each enlarged from time to time as occasion requires. In addition our State Prison is so managed as to effect much more in the reformation of criminals than such institutions generally do, and $40,000 more is appropriated to its current expenses the present year. The friends of humanity, however, are asking for another institution for the relief of a class of unfortunates hitherto unprovided for—idiotic and imbecile children. The State Teachers' Association and the State Medical Society have passed resolutions in its favor, and petitions have been received for it from about 2,000 persons. Dr. Ayres, of Green Bay, from a committee to whom the matter was referred, in the Assembly, made an able report on the subject, embracing extracts from reports of what had been done in other States, showing a great deal of good accomplished and unexpected success obtained in the short time since that work was undertaken, and introduced a bill to found the "Wisconsin Institution for the Education of Idiotic and Imbecile Youth." It is doubted by many, however, whether there are not objects, for a few years, more urgently demanding the attention of the Legislature, and what funds, in those hard times, can be raised, than the attempt to develop idiots into rational creatures.

THE DESERTERS' LIST.

Secretary Allen, last week, put an effectual quietus on the calumnies set afloat in regard to the publication of the list of deserters last fall, as required by law. In answer to a resolution he sent in a list of 800 soldiers reported from the War Department as deserters, whose names he had stricken from the list on evidence in the Adjutant General's office of the State that they were not deserters. Some of these died in hospitals or in rebel prisons, and others were mustered out after faithful service. Complaint was made that the Secretary did not publish the list as received from the War Department, and that it was published that names of deserters were struck off because they were Republicans. The Secretary shows by letters from the War Department that the list had not been corrected up with the muster-out rolls, and did not profess to be correct, and his eloquently and indignantly says:

[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The opponents of "railroad monopolies" and the friends of uniform tariffs are making a little stir by the introduction of a resolution, which of course passed, directing the Committee on Railroads to ascertain what legislation is necessary to compel railroad companies to convey freight, similar in kind, in the order in which it is received, to do local business on the same terms as through or foreign business, to transfer freight at railroad junctions, and to prevent railroads running in the interest of any particular elevator or storehouse; said committee to report by bill or otherwise. Just about interest enough will be aroused in it to attract a few railroad lobby men here, and then it will come to naught.

DAMS AND BOOMS.

A matter of a good deal of local interest in the northwestern part of the State, which excited more interest than any local measure before the last Legislature, is creating considerable stir this winter. It is the question whether or not dams and booms for securing logs shall, or shall not, be authorized to be constructed on Beef Slough at the junction of the Chippewa River and the Mississippi. On the one side are arrayed the mill-owners and the people of the villages on the Chippewa, where a large amount of logs are made into lumber and rafted down, and who claim that the navigation of the river would be greatly impeded by the construction of the proposed dams and booms, which would frequently cause jams of logs, rendering it impossible to get in or out of the river with steamboats or rafts—and on the other side are the owners of mills below, who own lumber up the Chippewa, who claim that the river does not generally afford water enough to raft their logs down, and if they are obliged to drive them down singly with no chance to collect them, many are lost. It will be seen that large money interests are involved, and there is a strong lobby on both sides. The present prospect is that the boom will pass in the Assembly, but be killed in the Senate.

GOVERNOR FAIRCHILD'S RECEPTIONS.

Governor Fairchild gave a large party at his residence last week, and another the week before, designed to bring together citizens and members of the Legislature, with their wives and lady friends. At the two over 300 guests were assembled, who were most hospitably entertained by the Governor and his charming and excellent wife. There was a brilliant display of dress, delicious refreshments provided, and a very pleasant reunion enjoyed. If our governors were allowed a decent salary, others would be able to extend such hospitality to citizens and strangers as Governor Fairchild has out of his own resources.

PLUS.

### Specie Contracts.

Some of the needs of trade that gold contracts should be placed on the basis as all other contracts, are thus related by the New York Evening Post:

But it is to the pecuniary value of the change proposed that we wish to direct attention now. We hold in the country, some say, five hundred millions of gold; but more probably two-thirds of that sum. It is dead capital. Most of it might as well be, where some doubtless is, buried in the earth. It cannot be safely lent or invested. It is merely hoarded against the day of pressing need or settled values. Make it safe to lend or invest it, and all this capital will come out of its hiding-place into active business life. The value to the country of active capital is not less than fifteen per cent per annum.

The proposed law promises another benefit, less obvious, but scarcely less important. To understand it we must look into the "gold room." A looker-on sees three or four hundred men furiously selling to one another the same article, at varying prices. How can there be profit in this? Yet many of them, with small capital, pay great rents and wages, and some are said to live without parsimony at home. Thus, the gold room looks like a machine that grinds itself away at a furious rate, and produces nothing. Where does the motive power come from? Some tell us, from speculation. Doubtless, speculation has much to answer for; some of the members do prey upon one another. One hears there, truly, the music of a den of Kilkenny cats, but the traditional work of these animals would have long ago been completed, and the den would now be silent, had it no support without. Who pays for sustaining this strange concert? The people. The process is simple enough. An importer pays gold for his goods; he sells them for currency, at one, three, or six months' credit. But gold may advance meanwhile, and he makes loss of his gain; to insure against this, he employs a broker to buy gold, and lend it on a "margin" till he collects the debt and pays for it. But he pays also commission and interest to the broker.

Again, a merchant buys a stock of goods from the importer for gold. His accounts and receipts are in currency. Gold may decline before his bills are paid, and of course, with it. To insure against this, he employs a broker to borrow gold for him and sell it. When the goods are sold and the money comes in, he buys the gold and returns it. So it is with the exporter of cotton, breadstuffs or sewing machines. Buying them for currency, he ships them to market where they will be sold for gold. He cannot afford to risk a heavy fall in gold pending the sale, and converts it with a "short line" in the gold room. But he, as well as the merchant with imported stock, must pay commissions, and often very heavy interest, to the broker. This interest on gold borrowed has been as high as one per cent per day; and, for weeks together, has sometimes averaged two per cent per week.

Thus every man connected with foreign trade is driven to the gold-room, where he pays a heavy premium for insurance against a fluctuating currency. The importer or merchant adds it, with other expenses, to the price of the goods. The exporter deducts it from the price paid to the producer. There is a constant stream of capital from the pockets of producers and consumers, through the mercantile world, to the gold-room, and every householder or farmer in the land is taxed to support this Wall street guild.

This is because the law is construed against contracts for specie. Give the exporter liberty to buy for gold, and the importer or merchant liberty to sell for gold, and they will gradually learn to do directly and under legal protection all this circuitous work of currency insurance. Our exports will bring more, and our imports cost less, by the whole expense of the "long" or "short" line of gold in Wall street.

## MICHIGAN.

### The Spring Election and the New Constitution.

### A Sketch of the Issues Involved in the Contest.

### The Suffrage and Liquor Questions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb 15.

The spring campaign in Michigan—the main issue being the adoption or rejection of the revised constitution—has fairly commenced. Yesterday the Republican State Central Committee, who for a time seemed to have selected festina lente as their motto in reference to this matter, published an address to the Republicans of the State, declaring that the new constitution embodies the cardinal principles of their party, and that for many reasons it should receive the cordial support of every elector of liberal political sentiments in Michigan. The Democratic organs commenced warfare upon the revised instrument weeks ago, and the committee of that party are now working very industriously, by the circulation of documents and by thorough organization in all sections, to secure its defeat. As the gauntlet has thus been thrown down by the Democrats, and the challenge accepted by the Republicans, this important campaign may be considered as duly opened.

That in styling it "important" I have used the proper term will be evident from a glance at the political situation in this State. For the past ten years the Michigan Democracy has resembled a drum, in that it has been heard from when beaten. In every State election it has been distanced by the Republicans, and it has seen the majorities of its opponents steadily augmenting. It is also in the minority in almost every county and township, and is universally powerless save in a few counties in this corner of the State and in the Upper Peninsula. Not only has it been signally overthrown in "fair and square" fights, but it has attempted adroit strategems and donned thick disguises, and has still proved itself emphatically repudiated by the people. In 1862 it abandoned its partisan organization, placed a renegade Republican at the head of its ticket for Governor, nominated disaffected Republicans for minor offices in all portions of the State, and calling this a "Union movement," made a most vigorous effort to carry the State. It not only failed miserably, but, as one of its defeated leaders said, it found itself "sold out by the Republican renegades most cheaply." It also sacrificed principle, and tried a war platform and military candidates, but was ignominiously defeated. In 1866 it Johnsonized, headed its State ticket with the ablest General in Michigan, nominated "bread-and-butter men" for office, abandoned its distinctive principles, and was buried beneath the unprecedented Republican majority of 30,000. Naturally the organization has become sadly demoralized by such management and such disasters. In many localities it has latterly failed to make nominations, and last year it gave no evidence of vitality save at those few points in which it chanced to be in the ascendant. At this juncture the revised constitution was submitted to the people. It embodied negro suffrage, which was so emphatically rejected last fall by Ohio and other Western States, and it contained certain other provisions which it was hoped could be so manipulated as to alienate Republicans in many sections. The Democrats saw what they conceived to be a shining opportunity. They declared war as a party against the new constitution, and now hope to defeat it by consolidating against it the full Democratic strength, and the votes of Republicans who are dissatisfied upon the suffrage, and upon other features of no political import. The plan is a shrewd one, and is being shrewdly carried out. The machinery of the party has been placed and set in motion, and the work of organization is being urged forward quietly but thoroughly. The interior of the State is flooded with anti-constitution documents, and arrangements have been made that will guarantee a negative vote upon this question from every Democratic elector. Meanwhile the Democratic press is engaged exclusively in seeking to capture disaffected Republicans. It is doing this by employing the pretext that upon that question differences of opinion exist, denying the political existence of the new constitution and seeking to create prejudice against it on political grounds by whole sale misconstruction of language and misrepresentation of facts. It hopes, by this strategy, to win Republican votes that will be universally paraded as a great Democratic victory in the stanchest of Republican States. The fact that the new constitution embodies the principles of impartial suffrage will undoubtedly make its rejection a Republican defeat in the general estimation, whatever may be the causes to which that result may be due. This fact the Democrats appreciate, and they have laid their pipes accordingly, and now confidently expect in April next to astonish themselves and the nation by achieving what they will claim as "a great popular revolution in Michigan sentiment."

The defection of the Democrats left but two courses open for the Republicans. First—They might have declined to make a political issue of the constitution, and have abandoned it to its fate. Yet this would have been virtual defeat, and would have been so considered by both friends and foes. The Republicans called the Constitutional Convention, controlled its councils, and embodied their distinctive political principles in its work, carefully eliminating therefrom issues which it was feared the party might divide. Under such circumstances, the responsibility for the constitution would certainly have rested upon them, whether they had acknowledged the fact or not, and the repudiation of the instrument by them would have been a most dangerous confession of weakness. The second course was to accept the issue, and fight it out upon that line. This has been done, weeks since by the Republican press of the State, formally within the last day or two by the State Central Committee. It is the only manly and honorable course. It is the only means of averting what would be universally construed as an important political victory gained by our adversary. The work of the campaign will consist in so laboring as to secure the polling of the full Republican vote in the April election (which generally does not call out, but a portion of the people) in exposing the fallacies of the Democratic arguments against the new constitution, in pointing out the decided superiority of the revised over the existing organic law, and in seeking to prevent any considerable defection through prejudice against race.

There is no reason why the campaign upon our side should not be spirited and successful. Our present constitution is essentially defective, and is universally condemned. The new instrument embodies many important and valuable amendments. It is more liberal and less restrictive in all respects. It reconstructs our State judiciary upon a plan far superior to the present. It deals more sensibly with industrial enterprises. It increases the duration of free schools, favors the growth of newer sections of the State, clothes the Legislature with power over the whole subject of salaries, liberalizes the law of exemptions, judiciously limits the loaning by municipalities of aid to railroad and other enterprises, abolishes a number of absurd restrictions that now hamper legislative discretion, and contains a large number of minor amendments, which I will not attempt to catalogue. In making these changes the representatives of both parties in the convention co-operated, and, had impartial suffrage been separately submitted, and not incorporated in the body of the instrument, the constitution would have been ratified by an almost unanimous vote. We have thus ample material, and our unqualified ratification of our new organic law upon the grounds. The sources of our weakness, also, are few in number. Negro suffrage will undeniably diminish the affirmative vote, but the extent of this defection is being overestimated by the desponding. Michigan is far more radical in its tone than Ohio, and has not been contaminated by proximity to Kentucky. The number of negroes that would be enfranchised by the change would not be 2,000 in the entire State, and the question is thus rather one of principle than of practical importance. There are no grounds to apprehend that the prejudice against race will be alone sufficient to reverse our majority in the State of 25,000.

Other objections to the new constitution exist among Republicans that must be overcome. The article on salaries was the subject of a very close and bitter fight in the convention, and the feeling upon the subject takes root in certain sections of the State. The present constitution establishes very low salaries and prohibits their increase. The new constitution names high rates of compensation, but leaves the whole matter finally in legislative control. The latter fact was not generally understood, but the impression spread abroad that the new constitution permanently fixed the salaries at much higher figures, and the economically inclined were incensed thereby. This misapprehension, which the Democratic papers have sedulously cultivated, is being corrected, and there is no probability that it will be attended by any serious results. Fears have been entertained lest the ultra-prohibitionists, angered by the determination to separately submit the temperance question to the people, and thus preferring the certainty of the old to the contingencies of the new constitution, should vote against the main instrument. Some of the fiercest prohibition orators have openly favored this policy, but the men of ability, influence and character in the movement have dissented, and the danger of any important schism arising from this cause is considered to have passed. The friends of prohibition will, as a rule, vote for the prohibitory clause and for the new constitution, hoping to carry both. There are other features of the constitution which cause some individual dissatisfaction. There are some who regard the new rates of exemption as unjustly favorable; others who do not like the provision concerning municipal aid to railroads, some who do not approve the clause making a permanent institution of our Agricultural College, etc. As the campaign progresses, however, and the full merits of the issues involved become apparent, confidence is felt that something of personal opinion will be sacrificed for the general weal—that the many admirable features of the new constitution will decidedly outweigh what may appear to the individual judgment to be defects, and that it will obtain the support of all consistent and earnest friends of equal rights. It is not claimed by its warmest advocates that it is a perfect instrument, or that it is free from faults, but it is far better than its rival now in force. It embodies the vital principle of Republicanism, and it should be triumphant in Michigan, the birthplace of the great party of Freedom. Sagacious observers are now of the opinion that an animated canvass will be followed by a decisive victory at the polls.

SIDNEY.

## THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

### Tactics of the Conservatives—Instances of Force and Fraud.

Huntsville (Ala.) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The election is over here, and there appears but little doubt of the fact that the proposed constitution, framed at Montgomery, has been defeated—defeated by default and fraud.

THE CASE FAIRLY STATED.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding I will relate a conversation which occurred between an old rebel and myself, on the first day of the election:

"Have you voted?" I asked.
"No, sir—not I."
"Do you intend to vote?"
"Not by a—s—ay, I reckon."
"Why not?"
"Because I want the constitution defeated."

"And how do you propose to defeat it by inaction?" I asked, I was fully aware of the Conservative programme; and the reason for it.

"Why you see," said he, "there are 171,000 voters registered in the State, and 86,000 must vote on the question of the adoption of the constitution, or it is defeated, and if but a little over 45,000 vote for it, and a little less than 45,000 against it, then it is adopted; but if 85,999 vote for, and no one votes against it, it is defeated, because more than half the registered votes are not recorded at the polls."

"Then you think inaction is your only policy?"

"Yes, sir; our only one. We will all stay away from the election, and by management we can keep 15,000 negroes away, and our work is done."

"Then you consider Congress a little obliging after all, for making that proviso in the Reconstruction laws which requires a majority of all the registered voters to go to the polls?"

"Yes, sir; obliging out of pure d—d stupidity."

THESE TACTICS FOLLOWED.

I have carefully watched the progress of the election in this section, and I can assure you that these tactics were followed to the letter. I will give you a few examples, promising only this, that the negroes and Radical whites are no match in intelligence and political chicanery, for their Conservative opponents.

BALANCING VOTES.

"Well, Colonel," said I, on the night after the election, to one who bore that title, though how he obtained it I don't know, as he avoided serving in the late war, "how do you feel?"

"Fine, fine; we have won a victory; we've kept twenty-five thousand niggers from the polls."

"How?"

"I'll tell you how I kept fifteen and three white Radicals away; I paired off with them, and gave them plenty of whiskey; they didn't know the secret, but every one who staid away from the polls really voted against the constitution; and so I made a bargain with no less than fifteen niggers and three white men to stay away if I would, and as no one knew that I had made an arrangement with any but him, I kept them all off! I kept them in plenty of whiskey, however, all the time."

"Did any of your neighbors resort to that trick?" I then asked.

"Yes, plenty of them—dozens of them; the niggers and the whites who can't read are not hard to gull, especially if you give them plenty of whiskey."

ANOTHER PIECE OF STRATEGY.

A wealthy farmer, who lives near Huntsville, adopted the following strategy: He told the negroes that the election would last two weeks, and that they could vote any time during that period, and he, accordingly, hired no less than twenty-seven of them to go with him to Nashville, and he actually kept them there until this morning, when they returned, greatly disappointed that the election had closed.

STILL ANOTHER.

But while a similar conduct on the part of hundreds of persons kept thousands of colored men from the polls, a system of direct persecution did the work; and but for the latter the vote would have been sufficiently large to have secured the ratification of the constitution. Nearly all the land, as every intelligent reader must know, is possessed by the rebel element, and it is by securing employment at the hands of these men that they, poor, both black and white, must live, and as a consequence the landholder can exercise great influence over his employee; and that this was exercised continually. The threat to discharge all who voted was almost universal, while the promises to retain those who did not vote would remain away were profuse, and the result can well be imagined. Such tactics would carry an election almost anywhere; and its effect would be far more apparent where the state of society is disorganized and where all the wealth is arrayed on one side, and nearly all the poverty on the other, as here there is a fine vent for every kind of trickery and chicanery.

STILL MORE TACTICS.

In addition to the tactics already spoken of, another system was employed exclusively with the poor whites. To them it was represented that the constitution irrevocably established negro superiority; that the result of its adoption would be negro Governors, negro legislators, Congressmen, &c., and that it should be beaten at all hazards. And I can assure you that, even among the Southern Radicals, especially the natives, there is an immense prejudice against the negro. A man is called a radical down here not because he likes the negro, but because he is hostile to the rebels. This bug bear of negro supremacy kept five hundred whites from the polls in the small section of Alabama north of the Tennessee River, and perhaps five thousand in the State—a no trifling number in the late close contest; possibly enough to have turned the scale in the election.

HOPE FROM NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

I confidently believe that, but from the hope entertained by future Democratic victories in the North, all parties would have voted for the adoption of the Alabama Constitution, confidently believing that anarchy is the worst of all conditions of society, and that all wrongs would speedily be righted; but last fall elections gave the rebels hope, and they almost uniformly believe that the Republicans will be beaten at the next Presidential election, and that Pendleton, or some other man of his stripe will be Andy Johnson's successor. They will, in November next, learn that once more they have relied on the Democracy in vain.

## INFLATION.

### The Popular Fallacy.

From the Nation.

The present depression in business cannot possibly, as is so generally supposed, be due to Mr. McCulloch's contraction of the currency. For it is evident that the only way in which a contraction or diminution of the currency can injure business is by making currency or money more scarce or more difficult to obtain, and consequently dearer. If, after the contraction of twenty-five millions, money is cheaper than before, and more abundant and more easy to obtain, then it is evident that the depression in business has not been caused by the contraction. Contraction certainly has not produced the abundance and cheapness of money, but money is cheaper and more abundant in spite of contraction. Contraction certainly may make money scarce and thereby depress business, but the present depression in business cannot be due to contraction, since contraction has entirely failed to make money scarce. With the undeniable fact before us that money is cheaper and more abundant to-day after a contraction of twenty-five millions than it was a year ago—before this contraction was made, what sense is there in the arguments against contraction drawn from the present depressed condition of business? If business is more depressed with money at 5 per cent than it was with money at 7 per cent, what can contraction have to do with it? and if increasing ease in money does not improve business, do the inflation visionaries dream that by making money still more abundant they will make business any better. In fact money is not the motive power in business at all, but simply an instrument, a tool. No man, because he can borrow money at five, or four or three per cent, rushes into the market to buy up flour and stocks and cotton merely for the pleasure of the thing and without regard for profit. No sensible merchant buys anything unless he believes that its prices will advance, from the nature of things. No one but a fool thinks his own purchases will advance the market sufficiently to enable him to sell out again at a profit; and if knaves and fools do occasionally combine to "force up" the prices of any article because money is easily borrowed to do it with, it does not need much experience in the ways of the world to know the result. There is nothing in the recent experience of trade in this city to conflict with this. The recent advance in cotton, gold, and stocks is not directly based upon the cheapness of money. Cotton has advanced because the receipts have declined, the stock is light, trade in Liverpool is improving, and the prospects are considered bad for next year's crop. Gold has advanced because the course of politicians in Washington is expected to injure our credit abroad, and thus directly and indirectly to increase the demand for foreign exchange. Stocks have advanced because the extreme dulness and unprofitableness of the trades and manufactures have caused many capitalists to purchase railroad and other stocks as likely to pay a better return for the money invested than either trading or manufacturing. It is true that this natural advance in many things has been anticipated, accompanied, and followed by speculation, and that speculation would not have been carried to the same extent without an easy money market. But it is also true that the natural advance would have been less abundant, and, further, that the prices in the price of gold, as caused by the abundance and cheapness of money, is very attractive as being an improvement of business, as the great majority of the mercantile classes can readily testify. Not only will cheap money fail to improve business, but inflation will even fail to make money cheap and abundant. In short, paradoxical as the assertion may appear, the amount of money in circulation, the amount of currency in use, has directly nothing whatever to do with the cheapness or abundance of money. We might make much more currency out, and yet money be scarce; and we might have much less currency out, and yet money be abundant.

The position we have now arrived at is this: The banks do not lend their money, they only lend their credit, which, in the commercial world, answers all the purposes of money. The amount of these credits is limited only by two restrictions: one limited in the law, and the other is the condition that these credits shall be deposited in other banks. The limit placed by the law is so wide that the banks could to-day lend three hundred millions, in addition to what they have already lent, without infringing it. The other limit, the condition that the credits lent by the banks should be deposited in other banks, we have not space to consider now. It must here suffice to say, that at the present moment this condition is evidently complied with to the fullest extent. Credits not only in the great Atlantic cities, but even in the Western capitals, where money is comparatively scarcer, the banks are steadily increasing. We may, therefore, for brevity's sake, safely disregard this condition here. We conclude: The banks have lent their credit in sufficient amounts to make money worth no more than four to five per cent per annum in the great commercial centres, and, if the community had profitable employment for them, the banks could lend the three hundred millions more. But the community absolutely has no use for them, absolutely refuses to buy them at the unprecedentedly low rates of interest now prevailing. Now, we ask, what sound argument in favor of inflation can be produced against these facts? What, in the name of common sense, can be urged in favor of making still more money? Nobody supposes that when the government makes money it is given away. It is paid out to some one whom the government owes. The receiver will not give it away. He can only lend it, and his money will not be borrowed so readily as that of the banks, since the latter is for all commercial purposes far preferable to the printed money of the government. Now, if we see that the government money cannot be had for nothing, and that the banks are ready to lend at a cheap rate a better money in larger quantities than the people has any use for, what earthly sense is there in destroying the credit of the country and upsetting all its financial relations by printing additional quantities of inferior money for which there is no possible use? It is difficult to see any difference between inflation and insanity.

### An Easy Lesson About the Currency.

From the New York Evening Post.

How came the greenbacks to be issued? The government needed iron, cloth, powder and food to carry on the war.

Not having the control of any force of laborers to produce such commodities, it became necessary to borrow money in order to buy them.

Not being able to borrow specie or real capital in the form of money fast enough, it became necessary to devise some other method to reach the object.

It could not force the makers of iron, cloth, &c., to produce such articles and transfer them to the government in exchange for its bonds; but it could force the owner of capital in the form of money, or in the form of notes promising to the capitalist the payment of real money to lend to it such capital.

For instance: It authorized the issue of certain notes promising to pay dollars, the only dollar being a coin containing a certain weight of gold. For the payment of such dollars the government pledged the honor of the country. It then enacted that these promises of dollars should be a legal tender for debts, and advertised for the purchase of a supply of iron, cloth, &c., payment to be made in these notes.

Thereupon A, being a manufacturer of guns, and being in debt to B, a capitalist, for the sum of $100,000, payable in specie; or in other words in real capital, proposed to supply $100,000 worth of guns and to take the legal-tender promise of dollars therefor. With these he paid his debt to B, and the law, acting by force, compelled B to give A a discharge in full.

By this operation the government compelled A to lend it $100,000 of his real capital in the form of guns and A became the possessor of the promise of the United States to pay him $100,000 on demand, without interest. Could A get the dollars? By no means, the government could not have procured the dollars at the time of A or B by their voluntary act, it would never have compelled A to lend his capital by force of law.

Now, B, having become the possessor of $100,000 of notes which pay no interest, and having no other property, has no income. He must get rid of the notes. He sees C, a large capitalist, who employs two thousand men on wages in the manufacture of cotton cloth. B is not and never was a dealer in cotton cloth, but he knows that cotton cloth has a real value, and he is willing to take the risk of holding one thousand bales of such cloth, but is not willing to hold the notes of the government which pay no interest. The price of cotton cloth is $50 per bale in gold, but in order to get rid of the notes B is willing to pay $100 per bale in the notes. He says to C, I will give you $100 per bale in notes, which he has, and will compel your operatives to receive for their wages. What is the result?

B has been forced to become a speculator in cloth.

C has received an extra price in paper, but compels his operatives to take the rate of wages which they had contracted for in gold.

But B, having come into the market and taken a large stock of cotton cloth, has advanced the price, and now charges a profit on such price. To whom?

To the two thousand operatives employed by C and those similar to other employments, who work for wages, which wages have not advanced. For the great overwhelming mass of consumers are those who receive wages or fixed salaries.

The final result, therefore, is that the government did lose, and by forcing B to become a speculator, and by putting an extra profit into the pocket of C; all at the cost of the laborers of the country.

But it may be asked how does this apply to the payment of five-twenty bonds? The government incurred the obligation of the original contract, existing between A and B, by its legislation, it coerced it took from B his possession of the real capital of B, and gave him a promise to pay him back in real capital, or dollars.

Whoever now holds the obligation so given to B is his assign or heir, and is entitled to the dollars promised for that payment. The five-twenty bond is not that legal tender note—it is a bond payable on demand—in other words a legal-tender note—and then to refuse to pay such note in real dollars on demand, would be to wilfully continue a system which nothing but the defence of the life of the nation could ever have justified.

It may have been necessary to seize the capital of B, as it might have been necessary to seize the person of B and to compel him to become a soldier.

It was a course fraught with evil to impair the validity of a contract, but there can be no justification for the government impairing the contract which itself has made to pay dollars to its creditors. It is not in such case seizing capital for the conduct of the war, but it is refusing to pay back the capital thus seized.

### The Westward Tendency of Manufacturing Enterprises.

Boston Correspondence of the New York News.

In a conversation with one of the Western delegates at the recent National Commercial Convention, your correspondent gained much interesting information concerning the lively interest felt by Western capitalists in regard to the future of manufactures and their establishment in the Western States. It is natural for manufacturers to find their way to the market places of the country, at or near the commercial centres, instead of to the waterfalls far away from the seaboard. Goods are, for the most part, made near cheap fuel and railroads, to obviate the expense of freights, commissions, agencies, &c., thus enabling the Eastern manufacturer to realize larger profits on the labor of every operative they employ. But Western men now urge that with the coal and water facilities offered by nature at the West, with the removal of the tax on manufactures, and cheap freight facilities and cheap labor, goods can be manufactured as cheaply in the East, and that the time is not far distant when the large cities of the West will be in competition with those of the East; that the true places for manufacturing industry—those places which will be hereafter the true places for manufacturing industry—are the chief centres of trade; that it is not the possession of abundant water power, or coal, near at hand, which will determine the question, but that the question will be determined by the advantages held out by those great centres of supply for disposing of products when manufactured. The last report of the Secretary of the Interior develops the tendency of manufacturing industry. From a large number of places, East and West, selected to give a comparative view of the productive power of that industry in the places named, it was shown that the amount of earnings averaged by the operatives is less at points near waterfalls and coal mines than at other points where steam power is used and coal mines are not at hand. The average earnings of each operative in Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, Paterson, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Reading, are considerably less when compared with the average earnings for those places where there is no water power and an absence of easy access to coal. It is also claimed that industry is more productive in money value at the West than in the East. The completion of the Pacific Railroad, it is prophesied, will tend to make the West the great seat of manufacturing industry, as it will be the centre of civilization. The question is one of political economy.

### Is Lager Beer Intoxicating?—Terrible Drinking Sworn to.

The vexed question as to the intoxicating qualities of lager beer was tried in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a few days ago. Charles Bohrer was indicted for selling intoxicating liquor without a license. The liquor sold was lager beer, which the defendant claimed was not intoxicating. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and it was observed that their evidence was determined by their respective nationality, all but the Teutons admitting that they were victims of the beverage. The latter testified to heavy potations with impunity, as may be seen by the following evidence:

Frederick Heine, the first, had taken fifty or sixty glasses in a single day, and was never intoxicated!

A. Wimpleburgh had been acquainted with lager beer for many years, and never was intoxicated.

Lorenz Ramstetter had been accustomed to drinking lager for thirty or forty years, and drinks from forty to sixty glasses per day, and never gets intoxicated.

Leonard Biegel had drunk lager for forty years at the rate of twenty glasses per day, and was always sober as far as he knew!

J. Bentley had drunk this beverage for eighteen years, a dozen times sixty glasses in a day, without being drunk.

Martin Mahn says that he is a brewer of lager and weiss beer, and takes his own medicine at the rate of from forty to fifty glasses per day. He was never drunk, but it "makes him feel good!"

Henry Schell says that he keeps a lager beer saloon, and patronizes his own bar to the extent of from twenty to twenty-two glasses per day, without any intoxicating effect.

Frank Hengstebeck says that he has swallowed as much as eighty glasses per day, when he is dealing in rags, and experienced no intoxication therefrom!

L. Samlos said he had drank lager for sixteen years or more. That a few days ago he was in company with their son other church members, and that each of the fourteen drank twenty-eight glasses of that Teutonic beverage in one hour and a half, and no one was intoxicated.

The jury, notwithstanding this weight of testimony, fined the defendant $50, thus virtually declaring that lager beer has intoxicating qualities.

### Organization of a Grant Club in Tazewell County, Ill.

The Republicans of Tazewell County, met at the Court House in Pekin, on Tuesday, February 11, for the purpose of organizing a Grant Club.

Wm. Gaither, of Pekin, was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Henry R. Greene, of Delavan, Secretary.

The Committee on Central Organization reported as follows:

President—W. W. Sellers.
Vice Presidents—Teis Smith, S. E. Barber.
Recording Secretary—W. W. Clemens.
Corresponding Secretary—Charles Parker.
Treasurer—D. C. Smith.

The Committee on Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the townships presented the following, which was received and adopted by the meeting:

[illegible]

The Committee on Constitution then made the following report, which was adopted:

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION.

[illegible]

An Executive Committee was then selected, consisting of the following gentlemen: W. W. Sellers, W. W. Clemens, Teis Smith, S. E. Barber, D. C. Smith, Dr. R. H. Harris and J. M. Daugherty.

On motion of Mr. Barber the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That each township in Tazewell County be requested to form a Grant Club, and that said clubs be subordinate to the central county club.

### The New Press Law of France.

The following are some of the leading points in the new press law: Preliminary government authorization for publishing a newspaper is abolished, the stamp is reduced by one centime on political journals, ... [illegible]

### An Actress in the Cotton Trade.

A Montgomery (Ala.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes under date of the 10th instant as follows: Anything in the shape of a personal budget from Montgomery would be sadly incomplete without mention of Miss Charlotte Thompson, the actress. Miss Thompson owns a plantation five miles from town, where she spends her time with her mother, when not on professional tours. She has about one thousand five hundred acres, two-thirds of which are devoted to the cultivation of cotton. She has the reputation of being a remarkably capable woman in business affairs, though with all her tact and executive talent she has made nothing from her crops during the past two years. The cabins of her hired negroes are models of neatness and comfort. Often of a summer morning she rises with the sun, mounts a favorite pony, and in person directs the gangs at work in the field. She keeps all the accounts, makes all contracts and superintends all the buying and selling. I fear, however, that the next time, I see her in Julia, I shall be led to suspect when she buries her face in her handkerchief just before wildly sobbing, 'Why don't you speak to me, Clifford?' that her mind is engrossed with the latest bulletin about the army worm, or the evening despatches from Liverpool. In Ophelia's mad scene there would be no special impropriety in her whispering, with a vacant stare, "Uplands, 12c. and excited!"

### The Telegraph Monopoly.

From the New York Herald.

The following figures will show the difference that competition makes in the price of sending messages by telegraph. The prices given are for messages of ten words, and the figures given under the head former rate, show the enormous prices charged by the Western Union Company when there was no opposition, while those given under present rate show to what point prices have been reduced by the construction of competing lines:

| From New York to | Former rate. | Present rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Boston | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bangor | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Portland | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Philadelphia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Baltimore | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Washington | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Augusta, Me. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cincinnati | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Buffalo | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cleveland | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pittsburgh | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisville | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### General Grant the Next President.

The New York Herald says: "We believe that no opposition candidate can be brought forth competent to defeat General Grant. It is useless to suggest, even to the sachems of Tammany Hall, the claims and saving virtues of Andrew Johnson. They like his offices, but this man is not their man. He is, perhaps, as little thought of as the Emperor of China by the Democratic managers as their man for the succession. General Sherman will hardly consent to run against Grant, and, moreover, the Western Copperheads are dead against Sherman, and they do not like Hancock, and they will have Pendleton. General Grant is our next President, then, may be considered a foregone conclusion; but the next Congress will go far to shape the policy of the next administration. Let the Democracy, then, turn their attention and their efforts from the President to the next Congress, and they may secure a House of Representatives which, from the beginning to the end, will give us, under Grant, a conservative administration."

### Patti's Matrimonial Troubles.

Paris Correspondence (Jan. 31) of the New York Herald.

In my last I informed your readers that the union between Mlle. Adelina Patti and the Marquis de Caux had been irrevocably broken off. [illegible]

## SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

### The Climate, Soil and Topography of "Lower Egypt."

### A Rich Mineral and Agricultural District.

### The Tobacco Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARION, Williamson Co., Feb. 13.

"LOWER EGYPT."

Of late years Lower Egypt has been placed in connection with the "commercial world" through the medium of the Illinois Central Railroad, and attained not a little notoriety for fine fruits and genial clime; but, whilst the delightful region in the vicinity of the railroad has become known and appreciated, the best portion of Southern Illinois, lying between the railroad counties and the Wabash River, continues to be almost a terra incognita to nine-tenths of Illinoisans. The Supreme Court being held at Mt. Vernon makes Jefferson County more known than any other inland county, and members of the bar are always eloquent with praises of the beautiful location of Mt. Vernon and surrounding country, which vies in soil and exceeds in climate the wealthiest and best known counties of Central and Northern Illinois. For general crops, Jefferson, Perry and Franklin counties are equal to any other counties in the State. Their numberless small prairies possess the same soils as those of the grand prairie farther north, whilst their hills are covered with the heaviest timber in the West, and beds of bituminous coal underlie the whole country. Two objections, however, must be urged against Lower Egypt—lack of railroads and consequent inaccessibility to market, and liability to drought. We look to Chicago and St. Louis to remedy the first objection, and our citizens are rejoiced to know that Chicago has taken the initiative to make this section tributary to her greatness, and will soon stretch forth another iron arm through these counties, binding together the Mistress of the Lakes and the Ohio River with another indissoluble tie. But, I fear, even boasted Yankee ingenuity will fail to bring us rains when most needed, and furnish unfailing springs, pearly brooks and that most superb but essential "stock water." August and September are usually trying months with us. During that time the rain falls here than in other sections north and east of us, and not unfrequently crops are nearly destroyed from this cause.

THE TOPOGRAPHY

of Lower Egypt forms a striking contrast with the rest of Illinois. Throughout it is heavily timbered, with little gems of prairie scattered here and there until you strike the hilly country—these prairies are no longer found—all is a grand expanse of forest, save where the hand of civilization has "opened" farms or built villages and towns.

THE GRAND CHAIN,

extending from Tennessee, through Kentucky, crosses the Ohio upon our southern border, throwing up immense hills, and stopping not for the mighty current of the Mississippi, loses itself among the Ozark range in Missouri.

MINERALS.

These hills present every variety of formation, and contain copper, lead, iron and coal in paying quantities. In several counties all the lead used by the inhabitants is of their own smelting, and rolling mills and blast furnaces were profitably operated in Hardin County until within a few years since. Coal is too common an article to occasion even a passing notice. In this (Williamson) county is a vein said to be over eight feet in thickness, whilst the Mt. Carbon Company, of Jackson County, are operating veins of nearly six feet. Salt, too, has long been manufactured among us, and saltpetre is found in nearly every county.

Thus it is seen that we are particularly rich in minerals, which require only capital and enterprise to be developed.

MINERAL SPRINGS,

possessing rare medicinal virtues, are found at Sulphur Springs, Williamson County, and at [illegible]; also in Saline and Pope counties—these last are of considerable local celebrity, and were much frequented before the war. I have been informed that a party of Chicago capitalists propose purchasing the springs at West Harrisburg, and erecting suitable buildings for the accommodation of guests—a project which, if carried out, would attract to Southern Illinois thousands of invalids and no inconsiderable portion of the pleasure-seeking public.

SOIL AND CROPS.

The soil in the timber region is by no means as rich as upon the prairies, and varies exceedingly in the river bottoms, to a good, sticky, unproductive, white, clay soil being found upon the same farms with warm, rich gravel, which always yields well, stands the drought is easily tilled, and is equally adapted to grains, vegetables, fruit, tobacco, or cotton.

TOBACCO.

Until 1861, tobacco was the leading crop in Lower Egypt, ... [illegible]

## VESUVIUS.

### Graphic Account of the Great Landslip near Naples—Shops and Dwelling Houses Overwhelmed—An American Gentleman Among the Sufferers.

Naples Correspondence (Jan. 29) of the London Times.

Vesuvius, which has puzzled everyone by its caprices, is now again active and glorious. When I last spoke of the mountain it was reposing, and the eruption was supposed by many to be on the decline, but on the 2d inst. the instruments were much agitated, the lava began to pour forth, and two shocks of earthquake were felt even in Naples. For two or three days the old road to the Observatory has been the most favorable one, as the lava has been pouring down over the cone in that direction in three or four different streams, wearing the appearance of so many gigantic fingers ever elongating. It is calculated that the lava is ejected to the height of 1,100 metres above the level of the sea, so that you may easily conceive how magnificent is the spectacle. For two days the mountain has been covered with snow, even to the lips of the crater, thus presenting that remarkable association of fire and frost which astonished us some weeks since. Last night the eruption was singularly grand, and as the lava descended also toward the Piano delle Ginestre it seemed as if the entire cone was covered by streams of fire.

A sad disaster has befallen one of the most beautiful quarters of this city. Last night, about 6:45 o'clock, there was a land-slip of that huge tufa mountain which towers up above the corner of Santa Lucia, leading round to the Chiatamone, overwhelming the shops and dwelling houses which lay below. The report in the city early this morning was that fifty-five bodies had been already disinterred; but, as little trust is to be placed in statements of moments of excitement, I repaired to the spot with a Guard of Public Security, and was admitted to the scene of the disaster. [illegible]

### The Awards of the Great Paris Exposition.

[illegible]

### Artesian Well Strikes a Substratum Lake of Boiling Water.

From the LaCrosse Democrat, Feb. 15.

[illegible]

### The Angola Disaster—How a Victim Was Saved.

Judge Patterson, of Mercer County, Pa., arrived in Buffalo last week, on a visit to his son, Mr. W. C. Patterson, who was seriously injured on the ill-fated train. Mr. John Martin, of Angola, in writing to the Judge, says:

"I saw the cars fall from the bridge—the rear car first on the west, the next soon after on the east side of the track. ..." [illegible]

## WESTERN INDUSTRY.

### Convention of the Wool Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest.

### Characteristic Speech by John Wentworth.

### An Exposition of Wool and Woolen Goods to be Held in Chicago.

### What Constitutes Merchantable Wool.

[illegible]

that the rise in the price of gold ... abundance and cheapness of money, is very ... business, as the great majority of the mercantile classes can readily testify. Not only ... cheap money fail to improve business ... inflation will eventually be a money cheap and abundant. In fact, paradoxical as the assertion may appear, the amount of money in circulation, the amount of currency in use, has directly nothing whatever to do with the cheapness or abundance of money. We might have much more currency out, and yet money be scarce; and we might have much less currency out, and yet money be almost worthless.

The position we have now arrived at is this: The banks do not lend their money, they only lend their credit, which, in the commercial world, answers all the purposes of money. The amount of these credits is limited only by two restrictions: one is the law, the other is the condition that these credits shall be deposited in other banks. The limit placed by the law is so wide that the banks could to-day lend three hundred millions, in addition to what they have already lent, without infringing it. The other limit, the condition that the credits lent by the banks should be deposited in other banks, we have not space to consider now. It must here suffice to say, that at the present moment this condition is evidently complied with to the fullest extent, since not only in the great Atlantic cities, but even in the Western capitals, where money is comparatively scarce, the banks are steadily increasing. We may, therefore, for brevity's sake, safely disregard this condition here. We conclude: The banks have lent their credit in sufficient amounts to make money worth nowhere less than four to five per cent per annum in the great commercial centres, and, if the community had profitable employment for them, the banks could lend them three hundred millions more. But the community absolutely has no use for them; absolutely refuses to buy them at the unprecedentedly low rates of interest now prevailing. Now, we ask, what sound argument in favor of inflation can be produced against these facts? What, in the name of common sense, can be urged in favor of making still more money? Nobody supposes that when the government prints money it is given away. It is paid out to some one whom the government owes. The receiver will not give it away. He can only lend it, and his money will not be borrowed so readily as that of the banks, since the latter is for all commercial purposes far preferable to the printed money of the government. Now, if we see that the government money cannot be had for nothing, and that the banks are ready to lend at a cheap rate a better money in larger quantities than the people have any use for, what earthly sense is there in destroying the credit of the country and upsetting all its financial relations by printing additional quantities of inferior money for which there is no possible use? It is difficult to see any difference between inflation and insanity.

### An Easy Lesson About the Currency.

*From the New York Evening Post.*

How came the greenbacks to be issued? The government needed iron, cloth, powder and food to carry on the war.

Not having the control of any form of labor to produce such commodities, it became necessary to borrow money in order to buy them.

Not being able to borrow specie or real capital in the form of money fast enough, it became necessary to devise some other method to reach the object.

It could not force the makers of iron, cloth, &c., to produce such articles and transfer them to the government in exchange for its bonds; but it could force the owner of capital in the form of money, or in the form of notes promising to pay to the capitalist the payment of real money to lend to it such capital.

For instance: It authorized the issue of certain notes promising to pay dollars, the only dollar being a coin containing a certain weight of gold. To the payment of such dollars the government pledged the honor of the country. It then enacted that these promises of dollars should be a legal tender for debts, and advertised for the purchase of a supply of iron, cloth, &c., payment to be made in these notes.

Thereupon A, being a manufacturer of guns, and being in debt to B, a capitalist, for the sum of $100,000, payable in specie, or in other words in real capital, proposed to supply $100,000 worth of guns and to take the eight-and-a-half promise of dollars therefor. With these he paid his debt to B, and the law, acting by force, compelled B to give A a discharge in full.

By this operation the government compelled A to lend it $100,000 of his real capital in the form of guns, and A became the possessor of the promise of the United States to pay him $100,000 on demand, without interest. Could A get the dollars? By no means. If the government could have procured the dollars or the iron of A or B by their voluntary act, it would never have compelled A to lend its capital by force of law.

Now, B, having become the possessor of $100,000 of notes which pay no interest, and having no other property, has no income. He must get rid of his notes. He now finds C, a larger capitalist, who employs two thousand men ... in the manufacture of cotton cloth. B is not and never was a dealer in cotton cloth, but he knows that cotton cloth has a real value, and he is willing to take the risk of holding one thousand bales of such cloth, but is not willing to hold the notes of the government which pay no interest. The price of cotton cloth is $100 per bale in gold, but B offers C $150 for the notes B is willing to pay $150 per bale in the notes. He says to C, I will give you $150 per bale in notes, with which the law will compel your operatives to receive for their wages. What is the result?

C has been forced to become a speculator in cloth.

C has received an extra price in paper, but compels his operatives to take the rate of wages which they had contracted for in ...

But B, having come into the market and taken a large stock of cotton cloth, has advanced the price, and now charges a profit on such price. To whom?

To the two thousand operatives employed by C and their associates in other employments, who work for wages, which wages have not advanced. For the great overwhelming mass of consumers are those who receive wages or fixed salaries.

The final result, therefore, is that the government got its iron by forcing B to become a speculator, and by putting an extra profit into the pocket of C, all at the cost of the laborers of the country.

But it may be asked how does this apply to the payment of five-twenty bonds? The government impaired the obligation of the original contract existing between A and B, and by impairing the contract it took forcible possession of the real capital of B, and gave him a promise to pay him back in real capital, or dollars.

Whoever now holds the obligation so given to B is his assign or heir, and is entitled to make a demand for instant payment. The five-twenty bond is not due; to substitute for it by force or fraud a bond payable on demand—in other words a legal-tender note—and then to refuse to pay such note in real dollars on demand, would be to wilfully continue a system which nothing but the defence of the life of the nation could ever have justified.

It may have been necessary to seize the capital of B, as it might have been necessary to seize the person of B and to compel him to become a soldier.

It was a course fraught with evil to impair the validity of a contract, but there can be no justification for the government impairing the contract which itself has made to pay dollars to its creditors. It is not in such case seizing capital for the conduct of the war, but it is refusing to pay back the capital thus seized.

### The Westward Tendency of Manufacturing Enterprises.

*Boston Correspondence of the New York News.*

In a conversation with one of the Western delegates at the recent National Commercial Convention, your correspondent gained much interesting information concerning the lively interest felt by Western capitalists in regard to the future of manufactures and their establishment in the Western States. It is natural for manufactures to find their way to the market places of the country, at or near the commercial centres, instead of to the waterfalls far away from the seaboard. Goods are, for the most part, made near cheap fuel and railroads, to obviate the expense of freights, commissions, agencies, &c., thus enabling the Eastern manufacturers to realize larger profits on the labor of every operative they employ. But Western men now urge that with the coal and water facilities offered by nature at the West, with the removal of the tax on manufactures, and cheap freight facilities and cheap labor, goods can be manufactured as cheaply in the East, and that the time is not far distant when the large cities of the West will be in competition with those of the East; that the true places for manufacturing industry—true places which will be hereafter the chief centres of trade; that it is not the possession of abundant water power, or coal, near at hand, which will determine the question, but that the question will be determined by the advantages held out by those great centres of supply for disposing of products when manufactured. The last report of the secretary of the Interior, derives the tendency of manufacturing industry. From a large number of places, East and West, selected for giving a comparative view of the productive power of that industry in the places named, it was shown that the increase of profits averaged by the operatives is less at points near waterfalls and coal mines than at other points where steam power is used and coal mines are not at hand. The average earnings of each operative in Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, Paterson, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Reading, are considerably less when compared with the average earnings for those places where there is no water power and an absence of easy access to coal. It is also claimed that industry is more productive in money value at the West than in the East. The completion of the Pacific Railroad, it is prophesied, will tend to make the West the great seat of manufacturing industry, as it will be the centre of civilization. The question is one of political economy.

### Is Lager Beer Intoxicating?—Terrible Drinking Sworn to.

The vexed question as to the intoxicating qualities of lager beer was tried in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a few days ago. Charles Bohrer was indicted for selling intoxicating liquor without a license. The liquor sold was lager beer, which the defendant claimed was not intoxicating. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and it was observed that their evidence was determined by their respective nationality, all but the Teutons admitting that they were victims of the beverage. The latter testified to heavy potations with impunity, as may be seen by the following evidence:

Frederick Blome, the first, had taken fifty or sixty glasses in a single day, and was never intoxicated.

A. Wimplebough had been acquainted with lager beer for many years, and never was intoxicated.

Lorenz Ramstetter had been accustomed to drinking lager for thirty or forty years, and drinks from forty to sixty glasses per day, and never gets intoxicated.

Leonard Biegel had drank lager for forty years at the rate of twenty glasses per day, and was always sober so far as he knew.

J. Bentley had drank this beverage for eighteen years, and drank some times sixty glasses in a day, without being drunk.

Martin Kuhn says that he is a brewer of lager and weiss beer, and takes his own medicine at the rate of from forty to fifty glasses per day. He was never drunk, but it "makes him feel good!"

Henry Schell says that he keeps a lager beer saloon, and patronizes his own bar to the extent of from twenty to twenty-five glasses per day, without any intoxicating effect.

Frank Hengstebeck says that he has swallowed as much as eighty glasses per day, when he is dealing in rags, and experienced no intoxication therefrom.

L. Bentlin said he had drank lager for sixteen years or more. That a few days ago he was in company with their own other church members, and that each of the fourteen drank twenty-eight glasses of that. Truth is, ... in one hour and a half, and he was not intoxicated.

The jury, notwithstanding this weight of testimony, fined the defendant $50, thus virtually declaring that lager beer has intoxicating qualities.

### Organization of a Grant Club in Tazewell County, Ill.

The Republicans of Tazewell County, Ill., met at the Court House in Pekin, on Tuesday, February 11, for the purpose of organizing a Grant Club.

Wm. Gaither, of Pekin, was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Henry R. Greene, of Delavan, Secretary.

The Committee on Central Organization reported as follows:

President—W. W. Sellers.
Vice Presidents—Tate Smith, S. E. Barber.
Recording Secretary—W. W. Clemens.
Corresponding Secretary—Charles Parker.
Treasurer—D. C. Smith.

The Committee on Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the townships presented the following, which was received and adopted by the meeting:

[illegible]

The Committee on Constitution then made the following report, which was adopted:

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION.

1. This association shall be known as "The Grant Club of Tazewell County, Illinois."

2. Its purpose and end shall be the objects stated in the preamble hereto.

3. It ... shall consist of one President, two Vice Presidents, one Recording Secretary, one Corresponding Secretary and one Treasurer, for the central organization, and one or more Vice Presidents and one Secretary in each township in the county, which shall be auxiliary to the central club, and one Executive Committee of ...

[illegible]

An Executive Committee was then selected, consisting of the following gentlemen: W. W. Sellers, W. W. Clemens, Tate Smith, S. E. Barber, D. C. Smith, Dr. B. H. Harris and J. W. Dougherty.

On motion of Mr. Barber the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That each township in Tazewell County be requested to form a Grant Club, and that such clubs be subordinate to the central county club.

### The New Press Law of France.

The following are some of the leading points in the new press law: Preliminary government authorization for publishing a newspaper is abolished, the stamp is reduced to one centime on political journals, imprisonment is done away with for press offences, and liberty is given for establishing printing offices. As a set-off against these ameliorations must be mentioned—first, that the withdrawal of the authorization in respect of French journals does not apply to foreign newspapers. Whoever introduces a non-authorized foreign paper into France is liable to a penalty of from ... The caution money for establishing a journal is retained, and stands at the very high figure, no less a sum than 50,000f. ($2,000) being required to be deposited in Paris before a newspaper can be started. While one centime is taken off the stamp duty the postal stamp of four centimes is retained. Thus, to a Parisian journal which must be delivered in the provinces without the payment of a tax of nine centimes. The result is that the price of the journal would be wholly unremunerative, and could not exist without the revenue from advertisements. A journal with 25,000 subscribers in Paris, and as many in the provinces, pays every morning in advance 2,000f. for the subscribers in Paris, and 2,500 for those in the country. Members of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif are now prohibited from signing articles in the journals. But the great hardship of the new measure is the enormous amount of the fines imposed upon offending writers, managers, and printers, varying from 20,000f. to 50,000f.

### An Actress in the Cotton Trade.

A Montgomery (Ala.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes under date of the 10th instant as follows: "Anything in the shape of a personal budget from Montgomery would be sadly incomplete without mention of Miss Charlotte Thompson, the actress. Miss Thompson owns a plantation five miles from town, where she spends her time with her mother, when not on professional tours. She has about one thousand five hundred acres, two-thirds of which are devoted to the cultivation of cotton. She has the reputation of being a remarkably capable woman in business affairs, though with all her tact and executive talent she has made nothing from her crops during the past two years. The cabins of her hired negroes are models of neatness and comfort. Often of a summer morning she rises with the sun, mounts a favorite pony, and in person directs the gangs at work in the field. She keeps all the accounts, makes all contracts and superintends all the buying and selling. I see, however, that the next time I see her in Julia, I shall be led to suspect when she buries her face in her handkerchief just before wildly sobbing, 'Why don't you speak to me, Clifford?' that her mind is engrossed with the latest bulletin about the army worm, or the evening despatches from Liverpool. In Ophelia's mad scene there would be no special impropriety in her whispering, with a vacant stare, 'Uplands, 28c, and excited!'"

### The Telegraph Monopoly.

*From the New York Herald.*

The following figures will show the difference that competition makes in the price of sending messages by telegraph. The prices given are for messages of ten words, and the figures given under the head former rate show the enormous prices charged by the Western Union Company when there was no opposition, while those given under present rate show to what point prices have been reduced by the construction of competing lines:

| From New York to | Former rate. | Present rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Boston | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bangor | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Portland | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Philadelphia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Baltimore | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Washington | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Augusta, Me. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cincinnati | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Buffalo | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cleveland | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pittsburgh | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisville | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### General Grant the Next President.

The New York *Herald* says: "We believe that no opposition candidate can be brought forth competent to defeat General Grant. It is useless to suggest, even to the sachems of Tammany Hall, the claims and saving virtues of Andrew Johnson. They like his offices, but this man is not their man. He is, perhaps, as little thought of as the Emperor of China by the Democratic managers as their man for the succession. General Sherman will hardly consent to run against Grant, and moreover, the Western Copperheads are dead against Sherman, and they do not like Hancock, and they will have Pendleton. General Grant is our next President, then may be considered a foregone conclusion; but the next Congress will go far to shape the policy of the next administration. Let the Democracy, then, turn their attention and their efforts from the President to the next Congress, and they may secure a House of Representatives which, from the beginning to the end, will give us, under Grant, a conservative administration."

### Patti's Matrimonial Troubles.

*Paris Correspondence (Jan. 31) of the New York Herald.*

In my last I informed your readers that the union between Mlle. Adelina Patti and the Marquis de Caux had been irrevocably broken off. ... [illegible]

## SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

### The Climate, Soil and Topography of "Lower Egypt."

### A Rich Mineral and Agricultural District.

### The Tobacco Crop.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

MARION, Williamson Co., Feb. 15.

"LOWER EGYPT."

Of late years Lower Egypt has been placed in connection with the commercial world through the medium of the Illinois Central Railroad, and attained not a little notoriety for fine fruits and genial clime; but, whilst the delightful region in the vicinity of the railroad has become known and appreciated, the best portion of Southern Illinois, lying between the railroad counties and the Wabash River, continues to be almost a *terra incognita* to nine-tenths of Illinoisans. The Supreme Court being held at Mt. Vernon makes Jefferson County more known than any other inland county, and members of the bar are always eloquent with praises of the beautiful location of Mt. Vernon and surrounding country, which vies in soil and "records" in climate the wealthiest and best known counties of Central and Northern Illinois. For general crops, Jefferson, Perry and Franklin counties are equal to any other counties in the State. Their numberless small prairies possess the same soils as does the grand prairie further north, whilst their hills are covered with the heaviest timber in the West, and beds of bituminous coal underlie the whole country. Two objections, however, must be urged against Lower Egypt—lack of railroads and consequent inaccessibility to market, and liability to drought. We look to Chicago and St. Louis to remedy the first objection, and our citizens are rejoiced to know that Chicago has taken the initiative to make this section tributary to her greatness, and will soon stretch forth another iron arm through these counties, binding together the Mistress of the Lakes and the Ohio River with another indissoluble tie. But I fear even boasted Yankee ingenuity will fail to bring down rains when most needed, and furnish unfailing springs, pearly brooks and that most unpoetical but essential "stock water." August and September are usually trying months with us. During that time the rain falls here than in other sections north and east of us, and not unfrequently crops are nearly destroyed from this cause.

THE TOPOGRAPHY

of Lower Egypt forms a striking contrast with the rest of Illinois. Throughout it is heavily timbered, with little gems of prairie scattered here and there until you strike the hill country—there prairies are no longer found—all is a grand expanse of forest, save where the hand of civilization has "opened" farms or built villages and towns.

THE GRAND CHAIN,

extending from Tennessee, through Kentucky, crosses the Ohio upon our southern border, throwing up immense hills, and stopping not for the mighty current of the Mississippi, loses itself among the Ozark range in Missouri.

MINERALS.

These hills present every variety of formation, and contain copper, lead, iron and coal in paying quantities. In several counties ... [illegible] ... Williamson county ... [illegible] ... Mt. Carbon Company, of Jackson County, are operating veins of ... [illegible]

This it is seen that we are particularly rich in minerals, which require only capital and enterprise to be developed.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

[illegible]

SOIL AND CROPS.

The soil in the timber region is by no means so rich as upon the prairies, and varies according to the same localities ... [illegible]

TOBACCO.

[illegible] tobacco was the leading crop in ... [illegible]

### The Awards of the Great Paris Exposition.

[illegible]

### Artesian Well Strikes a Subterranean Lake of Boiling Water.

*From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 15.*

[illegible] ... ventures in Scotland, where boiling water has flowed for over seventy years, and also the famous hot well at Stuttgarten, in the Hartz Mountains in Germany. The Geysers, or boiling springs of Iceland, are no doubt operated by the same natural cause.

Dr. Percival, late State Geologist, was of the opinion that far beneath the bed of the Mississippi there existed another stream flowing in the same direction, of much greater magnitude, and whose waters were of a much higher temperature than the waters of the river.

The well has been visited this afternoon by crowds of citizens, and the singular phenomena has given rise to much speculation and wonder.

Many strange theories have been advanced. One scientific gentleman who has had wide experience in geology as well as much practical knowledge of mining operations, is of opinion that the friction of the drill has ignited some hidden reservoir of highly inflammable oil or gas, the intense heat of which has caused the water to boil and seek an outlet through the bore of the well.

Other intelligent parties entertain widely different views, and the flowing well of boiling water bids fair to furnish a prolific theme for scientific investigation.

The extensive vineyards of Hon. Edwin Flint and George A. Meisger are in imminent danger of being submerged by the boiling flood. We trust that the Artesian Well Company will not be subject to any vexatious litigation in consequence of this unforeseen and unparalleled occurrence. Fortunately those of our citizens who are the owners of property liable to be inundated are wealthy, public-spirited gentlemen, who will not take advantage of this freak of the elements to embarrass this enterprising project. The snow for a space of about six acres has entirely disappeared, and the brown grass of the prairie, swollen by the heated element, has assumed wild and fanciful shapes.

The strange weird spectacle of a great column of steam rising from the midst of the vast snow clad plain in mid-winter, is indeed singular, and impresses upon our minds at once a sense of man's weakness, and awakens us to a conception of the awful power of the unknown elements beneath our feet.

## VESUVIUS.

### Graphic Account of the Great Landslip near Naples—Shops and Dwelling Houses Overwhelmed—An American Gentleman Among the Sufferers.

*Naples Correspondence (Jan. 29) of the London Times.*

Vesuvius, which has puzzled everyone by its caprices, is now again active and glorious. When I last spoke of the mountain it was reposing, and the eruption was supposed by many to be on the decline, but on the 2d inst. the instruments were much agitated, the lava began to pour forth, and two shocks of earthquake were felt even in Naples. For two or three days the old road to the Observatory has been the most favorable one, as the lava has been pouring down over the cone in that direction in three or four different streams, wearing the appearance of as many gigantic fingers for ever elongating. It is calculated that the lava is ejected to the height of 1,100 metres above the level of the sea, so that you may easily conceive how magnificent is the spectacle. For two days the mountain has been covered with snow, even to the lips of the crater, thus presenting that remarkable association of fire and frost which astonished us some weeks since. Last night the eruption was singularly grand, and as the lava descended also toward the Piano delle Ginestre it seemed as if the entire cone was covered by streams of fire.

A sad disaster has fallen one of the most beautiful quarters of this city. Last night, about 6:45 o'clock, there was a land-slip of that huge tufa mountain which towers up above the corner of Santa Lucia, leading round to the Chiatamone, overwhelming the shops and dwelling houses which lay below. The report in the city early this morning was that fifty-five bodies had been already disinterred; but, as little trust is to be placed in statements in moments of excitement, I procured the escort of a Guard of Public Security, and was admitted to the scene of the disaster. Many who read this will remember how long they have lingered at several coral and print shops just at the turn into Santa Lucia; and all will remember the several ... wine shops and *trattorie* frequented by the people. Well, all are overwhelmed, and how many unhappy beings lie buried beneath is up to the present time unknown. In some respects I was reminded of the appearance of Torre del Greco during the earthquake of 1861—there were long beams and rafters standing perpendicularly out of the rubbish; chairs, tables, beds, and other articles of household furniture were mingled with the ruins; sections of houses which clung to and climbed up the cliff were apparent, with private cupboards full of bottles, but the inhabitants and families, indeed the greater portion of the houses, lay concealed beneath the mass of tufa which lay piled high beneath, obstructing all communication between the city and the Riviera di Chiaja in this direction.

It was most painful to think of the amount of suffering that lay buried there without the possibility of relief, for the work of excavation was pronounced to be dangerous. How high the mountain stands which dominates Santa Lucia I cannot precisely say—certainly many hundred feet, and composed as it is of very friable material, there was full expectation that even larger masses would fall. On the very summit, and on the extreme edge, there are barracks; the same facing of the mountain had given way, and the apparent probability was that the tufa might yield, and this vast pile of building topple over. The work of excavation, therefore, was full of danger, not merely to those engaged in it, but to the crowds who stood around. Even as I looked masses of rock and building fell, and here and there long lines of red, as of smoke, came trickling down. There were very few persons employed, therefore, in excavating; all that could be done was to preserve order and keep off the hosts of street Arabs who every now and then tried to break through the cordon of soldiers.

A commission of engineers and architects was appointed to examine the mountain and report whether it would be safe to remove the ruins at the base. It was a work of great danger, for they had to scramble over the wrecks of the demolished houses at the risk of being swallowed up by another landslip. At length it was decided that something could be done until the mountain had been propped, and how this can be done appears to me to be a most puzzling affair. Some were of opinion that the best thing would be to explode that part of the mountain with a mine, but this would have endangered much property near at hand. At present, therefore, we are quite in the dark as to the extent of the disaster, and it is to be feared that many unfortunate persons are buried beneath. ... The houses destroyed are a lodging house much frequented by foreigners, two if not three coral shops, a shop where engravings were sold, a *caffè* particularly, a wine shop much frequented, and one or two small eating houses. I believe that each of the lodging houses the lodgers ... had timely warning in certain cases ... made by the breaking away of the cliff. A family who were in an upper room were unable to escape, but through the bravery of a Captain of the Bersaglieri were got down by ropes and ladders. An American gentleman who was lodging there was severely wounded, and was sent off to the Pellegrini. I have just visited him, as the poor fellow knew only two persons in Naples, and he tells me he was lying on his bed when the roof fell in, and a rafter came down on his body. It broke the bones of the pelvis, and he has moreover a wound in the head. It is hoped that those who were in the *caffè* had time to escape, as the door was partially open; as to those in the coral shops, the wine shops and the *trattorie*, they must inevitably be lost, and it is feared there were many there.

It being a cold night, the sentinel at the entrance to the Castel d'Uovo had retired within his box, and was thus saved from any injury. He reports that at the time the mountain fell a carriage was passing, and others and an omnibus; if so, they must be overwhelmed. Of course, there is great excitement in the city, and the disaster is the sole topic of conversation. His Royal Highness, the Duke d'Aosta, who had been up Vesuvius, on his return in the evening, went down to Santa Lucia, and remained till a late hour. This morning I saw him there again, and by his orders, on the report of the Commission of Engineers, the works were immediately suspended. There were present also the Regio Delegato, the Questor, and all the civic and military authorities, while the troops kept the ground, together with the police, and, in fact, were prepared to call the work, but it was too perilous to proceed with. Two bodies of workmen have already been disinterred, and two or three wounded have been taken off to the hospitals; but I fear that a great loss of life is yet to be revealed.

As to the causes of this terrible affair, there can, I think, be little doubt that the principal one is the long continued activity of Vesuvius. For two months and more we have been rocking in our beds; the seismometer has constantly marked the oscillations. In a former letter I spoke of a scientific friend who for several days marked these oscillations by observing the motion of a piece of iron suspended from his shutters. Well, these frequent vibrations must of necessity have produced some effect on this great tufa mountain, and for several days the inhabitants of the ruined houses, and a gentleman in the Hotel Crocelle, observed indications of movement. It is only fair to say, however, that the Crocelle is out of the line of danger, but no doubt the signs observed were occasioned by the vibrations of the adjoining tufa. It is no secret, too, that in Santa Lucia there are hot springs of sulphur and iron which attract thousands of invalids during the summer, and these indicate a connection between this part of the city and Vesuvius. From what I hear, the proprietors of the ruined houses suspected danger, and meditated some precautions, but they could not decide upon any combined plan. Vesuvius still maintains its activity, and last night was very splendid.

### The Angola Disaster—How a Victim Was Saved.

Judge Patterson, of Mercer County, Pa., arrived in Buffalo last week, on a visit to his son, Mr. W. C. Patterson, who was seriously injured on the ill-fated train. Mr. John Martin, of Angola, in writing to the Judge, says:

"I saw the cars fall from the bridge—the rear car first on the west, the next soon after on the east side of the track. The rear car struck an embankment of frozen earth, fifty feet below the track, rear end down. Nearly all the passengers were instantly thrown to the forward end of the car, and the car was immediately set on fire from the upsetting of the stoves. I was the first at the car, and assisted in rescuing three persons, when I ran to the engine, but it was impossible to extinguish the flames. I then went down into the car, which was burning rapidly, as far as I could, and saw a man's feet immediately in the fire, but could see nothing of his form, his body being covered with broken seats and the wreck of the sides of the car. He was insensible, but from his moaning I knew that he was alive. After removing some of the rubbish I took hold of his arm, but could not move him. I then pulled some more of the rubbish off him, and then put my arm around his head, lifted it out of the fire, but it became so hot by that time that I thought I could not rescue him. Making one more effort, however, I caught one hand in his hair and another on his coat collar, and after dragging him out of the fire, called for help, when we got him to the top of the car, from whence he was carried to the railroad, and thence to Mr. Southwick's house. We then learned by papers on his person that his name was W. C. Patterson. He remained at Mr. S.'s two nights, and was then removed to Buffalo."

Mr. W. C. Patterson is recovering slowly, but is not in a condition to be removed at present, and probably will not be for several months to come. Judge P. speaks in the highest terms of praise respecting the care and attention which has been paid to his son since the terrible accident.

## WESTERN INDUSTRY.

### Convention of the Woollen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest.

### Characteristic Speech by Hon. John Wentworth.

### An Exposition of Wool and Woollen Goods to be Held in Chicago.

### What Constitutes Merchantable Wool.

The convention of the Woollen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest commenced its sessions in Parlor No. 1 Tremont House, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, it having, on the 15th of January last, adjourned to meet at that time.

It was called to order by the Secretary, and Mr. Joseph Shields, of Iowa, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the delegates present: J. M. Titsworth, Racine, Wis.; I. S. Blake, Racine, Wis.; J. G. Stolp, Aurora, Ill.; J. P. Gerhart, Elgin, Ill.; L. R. Danforth, Laporte, Ind.; J. Warden, Mishawaka, Ind.; John Fridge, Laporte, Ind.; John Hasson, Valparaiso, Ind.; Joseph Wils, Laporte, Ind.; W. W. Wells, Rockville, Ind.; J. W. Proctor, Lewiston, Ill.; Jesse Greene, Dayton, Ill.; F. K. Nichols, Alton, Ill.; John Armitage, Geneva, Wis.; J. C. Walter, Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Gardner, Janesville, Wis.; S. Wolf, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. P. Cawley, Marengo, Mich.; J. Plumb, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. F. Evans, Mendota, Iowa; T. V. Horton, Boscobe, Ind.; A. Prose, Dayton, Ill.; J. W. White, Hanover, Ill.; W. G. Cutler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Jos. P. Thompson, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. S. Snow, Olathe, ...; John Reiner, Osark, Iowa; J. Follows, Marquette, Iowa; J. Evans, ...; Dyson, Rockford, Ill.; Alton Pope, Cleveland, Ohio; R. A. Loveland, Janesville, Wis.; E. A. Crandall, Berry, Ill.; L. Robinson, Iowa City, Iowa; Chas. Babbitt, Springfield, Ohio; John G. Gross, Tiffin, Ohio; Joseph Shields, Davenport, Iowa.

ORGANIZATION.

The Secretary stated that large numbers of mills had joined the association and expressed their hearty approbation of its plans. The representatives of many would have been present had it been possible.

The President, Mr. George S. Bowen, here took the chair.

It was moved by Mr. Nichols, of Alton, that a committee be appointed, consisting of one from each State, to draft by-laws, and the motion was agreed to.

The committee consisted of Messrs. Horton, of Indiana; A. Pope, of Ohio; L. Robinson, of Iowa; Blake, of Wisconsin; Nichols, of Illinois, and J. P. Cawley, of Michigan.

INVITATIONS.

Invitations from Mr. Crosby, to visit the Art Gallery, and from Mr. Allen, to visit the Museum, were received and accepted. The Director of the Observatory also invited the members to visit that place.

PROPOSED INSURANCE COMPANY.

The formation of a mutual fire assurance woollen manufacturers' company was suggested by Mr. Nichols—one which should be purely mutual, dividing all surpluses. He proposed to have but one agent, who should decide as to the risks. He proposed that a committee of seven be appointed to report on the subject.

The motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Nichols, Waite, Gardner, Blake, Shields, Green and Dyson.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Horton moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State to present resolutions relative to the mode of purchasing, sorting, handling and putting up wool, and the management of general business, and the motion was agreed to.

The committee is as follows: Messrs. J. G. Gross, Riker, Street, McAllister, Cutler, Richardson, Shields, Snow, Horton and Pixley.

WOOL.

The Chairman stated that the Hon. John Wentworth was in the house, and that being a wool-grower himself he might say something that would be of value and interest to them.

... the meeting were then extended to Mr. Wentworth, who in a short time made his appearance.

[illegible]

A vote of thanks was then tendered Mr. Wentworth for his speech.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

The following topics were presented for discussion:

1st. Keeping up the standard of goods. On this most important point the great majority of our Western manufacturers are united. ...

2d. The question of labor. ...

3d. Adjustment of manufactures. ...

4th. Mode of selling goods. It is desired to adopt the general principles of trade in disposing of goods; establish a uniform price, wherever possible, ... [illegible]

5th. Exposition of wool and woollen goods for the West and Northwest. The National Association having decided to defer the proposed National Exposition to 1869, shall we hold one this season on our own account?

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Cawley said that as far as he could see in a recent inspection, ... [illegible]

Mr. Goodell, speaking of shoddy, said that he started a mill in Illinois and made various styles of goods, and finally tried shoddy. Those goods were what the people wanted. ... [illegible]

Mr. Gardner had never dealt in shoddy. ... [illegible]

Mr. Procter said they were, he believed, all agreed about keeping up the standard of goods. ... [illegible]

Mr. Horton said that the fact that his goods were made of good stuff, had won them a high position, ... [illegible]

ADJOURNMENT.

It was decided that the convention should not finally adjourn until the following Friday night, and that an informal meeting be held at 8 o'clock in the morning.

AN EXPOSITION.

Mr. Shields moved the appointment of a committee of five on ... the matter of the exposition of wool and woollen goods.

The motion was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Pope, Horton, Cawley, Shields, Blake, Nichols, Gardner, Street and J. H. Bowen.

The convention then adjourned until half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at half-past seven o'clock—Mr. George S. Bowen in the chair.

STATISTICS.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Cawley, and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President be requested to print a statement of the objects and ... of the association, with such explanations and remarks as he may deem appropriate; ... printing thereon an account of its organization, the articles of association and by-laws, a list of the officers and members and the proceedings of this meeting, and that he transmit copies of this pamphlet to the several members of the association, and to such other persons as he may think proper to take an interest in the cause.

It was suggested that all available statistics be given in the pamphlet.

Mr. McAllister said that he had had great difficulty in getting any proper basis. He thought the number of mills, their sets, and the number of sets would be to get information of great value. It was hoped that all western manufacturers, reached by the press, would send in statistics.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Chairman suggested the propriety of inviting the co-operation of manufacturers of cotton and flax in the proposed exposition.

The resolution was offered by Mr. Gilman, and adopted, that all manufacturers of textile fabrics be invited to join in the exposition.

It was moved by Mr. Wolf that all manufacturers obtain from the mills in their vicinity what statistics they could, for publication in the Chicago papers.

The motion was agreed to.

PUTTING UP WOOL.

Mr. Richardson made some interesting remarks about putting up wool, a subject which was one of special interest to them all. They should begin with the men who first took in the wool and get them to grade it. Many local buyers who consigned wools, mixed good and bad wools, making the first sell the last. Good wool had been put in to cover stuffed wools. Western wools were found by him rather cheaper than Ohio ones, but he could not say they were any better to work.

THE EXPOSITION AGAIN.

Mr. Goodell offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the wool-growers of the United States be invited to exhibit samples of their products at the Northwestern Manufacturers' Exposition, and that a committee be appointed to properly classify such wool in the proper class.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on the Exposition submitted a report "that they believe it would be beneficial to the members of this association that such an exposition should be held on the first Tuesday in August next, in the city of Chicago, to continue three days, when the members of the association and such as may join prior to that time, are desired to contribute of their regular productions; and further, that all manufacturers of textile fabrics be invited to join in the exposition."

It was moved that the merchants of the Northwest be invited to attend the exposition, and it was incorporated with the preceding resolution.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. Robinson offered the following resolution, which he thought would succeed in securing a better exhibition of wool than any invitation to the growers:

*Resolved*, That the manufacturers of this association be requested to bring up a fair average specimen or specimens of the wools in their respective localities, both in the condition in which it is put in the market, and after being scoured, with the percentage of shrinkage indicated on each sample.

The resolution was adopted.

RULES FOR PURCHASERS.

The Committee on Wool submitted the following report:

Whereas, It is for the mutual interest of both the grower and the manufacturer of wool, as well as a protection to the honest grower, that an uniform standard should be adopted throughout the West as to condition and manner of putting up fleeces; and deeming it important that uniform rules, so far as practicable, be adopted by the buyers and consumers of the West, it is

*Resolved*, That the members of this association will be individually governed by the following rules in all purchases of fleece wool made by them, and respectfully invite all Western dealers to conform to them:

First. Merchantable wool should be the standard for price and must be well washed, free from tags, and all filth, and tied with twine that is sufficient to hold the fleece compactly together.

Second. On unwashed fleeces, fleeces stuffed with tags, manure, wool, or any other foreign substance, black fleeces, and washed buck fleeces, a deduction of one-third shall be made.

Third. On unwashed bucks a deduction of one-half shall be required.

We further recommend to growers to use no twine for tying fleeces, except such as is fine, of hard twist and of flax or hemp. Cotton and jute twine, as well as heavy large twine, is objectionable, and will, if used, subject the wool to a reduction; and that growers wash their sheep as soon as they are dry.

The report was adopted.

OTHER MATTERS.

The matter of the appointment of a committee to take charge of the exposition was referred to the Chairman.

The convention then adjourned to meet informally at 9 o'clock this morning.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### Eighty Thousand Dollars at Stake in the United States Circuit Court.

### Proceedings in Bankruptcy—Judgments—Divorces—Habeas Corpus.

### A Large Amount of Criminal Business.

In the Circuit Court of the United States the trial of the action of the case of Joseph G. Massey et al. against George F. Williams, was brought to a conclusion by a verdict in favor of plaintiffs with $1,632.12 damages. It will be remembered that this suit was brought to recover for oil sold by defendant, as factor, on credit, in opposition to his instructions to sell only for cash.

United States vs. Albert Cook, Isaac Lott, Charles C. Thuerman and Elisha Taylor. Debt, $500. Dismissed.

Stephen P. Smith vs. Alfred H. Lee. Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff.

The only new suits in this court was of: United States vs. Henry Baldwin. Backing ... vs. Bert Sturges. Debt, $10,000. Damages, $10,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

The business on the common law side of this court, presided over by Chief Justice Gary, was as follows:

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

The only noticeable matter yesterday in this court was the finding a verdict of insanity in the case of the Charles Franks, charged on the petition of Thomas ...

RECORDER'S COURT.

Excepting during the short time required to enter the reference of the divorce case of George Miller against Sarah L. Miller to the Clerk of Chancery, and to dismiss the bill of Caroline against Richard Roberts, the attention of the Court was given to criminal matters.

Thomas Robinson was convicted of stealing silverware, valued at $115, and sentenced to be sent to the Penitentiary for three years. An executive clemency ... acquitted. ...

Thomas Quinn, John Dwyer, Daniel O'Brien and John Lee, four lads, were tried under an indictment for larceny. ... [illegible]

Henry Smith was found guilty of ... and sentenced to ...

John Thompson and John Carter and Sarah Johnson were found guilty of stealing a quantity of ... The punishment of each was assessed at three years in the Penitentiary. ...

John Stockton and Bridget Riley. Indictment for larceny of money, the difference between the price of a drink of liquor in Stockton's saloon and two dollars. Jury out.

The new suit in this court was: ...

### Concerning Grain Held in the Country.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

In the Chicago Journal of the 18th a correspondent at Yates City ... [illegible]

### Heating with Steam.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

My attention having been called to the subject of heating buildings, and more particularly with a view to their protection from fire, by the occurrence of the recent disastrous conflagrations, I have been reflecting upon the matter. I am of the opinion that in each business block in our city a small boiler might be placed, of say from fifty to one hundred horse power, and so located that pipes could be readily introduced into each store or residence situated in the block. By that means they could all be heated from the steam generated in the boiler. And by having a device in each room so that in case of fire the steam could be at once let into the room, expelling the air, it would of itself extinguish the fire. Heating in the manner above stated would reduce the fuel expense at least from fifty to seventy-five per cent, and it would also greatly reduce the rates of insurance on the buildings so heated; likewise it would dispense with the trouble of putting up and taking down stoves, and the trouble and expense of handling coal or other fuel, and the dirt which always attends the use of this material. In my opinion the above method of heating buildings of any kind, either stores, offices or dwellings, is perfectly practicable, and could readily be introduced into our city. Having mentioned this matter to several parties who are practical men, they all agree with me in the opinion that the above proposed manner of heating could readily be adopted.

ECONOMIST.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

Business in financial circles was exceedingly dull, and the demand for discounts was on a very moderate scale, some of the banks reporting that they had not a single application for accommodation. As far as the condition of the market is concerned, there is no change to note since our report of yesterday. Currency is quite close with many of the banks.

New York Funds were very dull to-day, with more sellers than buyers at par. The counter demand is very light. Depositors are allowed par and no checking is done for less than 1-10 premium.

On the 1st of March prox. Messrs. Sturges & Co. will retire from the management of the Union Stock Yard Bank. They will be succeeded by Samuel M. Nickerson, F. D. Gray, Geo. Webster, H. D. Lewis, Geo. C. Walker, John Adams, Isaac Eldridge, George Adams, Harley Green, Allen Gregory, Jacob Strader and W. F. Tucker, who have made application to Washington for permission to carry on the business of the institution under the name of the "Union Stock Yard National Bank." Until such permission shall be obtained, the business will be conducted as heretofore. The capital stock is $100,000, all paid up, and it is the intention of the stockholders to carry on a regular banking business—making, of course, the live stock interest a specialty. The practical management of the institution will be attended to by Mr. E. S. Stickney, for many years connected with the house of Geo. C. Smith & Bro., formerly Dorsey & Co. We learn that Messrs. Sturges retire in order to give their undivided attention to their large railroad interests in Kansas.

The "bears and bulls" of Wall street are indulging in another railroad fight. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Monday says:

"This morning, a bill was filed in the courts against Mr. Drew, charging him with violation of equity and good conscience in his transactions with the Erie Railroad Company, in the matter of a loan made to the Erie Company in June, 1866, upon security of 58,000 shares of the common stock of the road.

"The bill charges Mr. Drew with having violated trust in selling the said stock, and aims at holding him responsible for the misappropriation of the collateral—a responsibility which makes him liable to refund to the company any profits he may have derived from speculating with the collateral. The bill is filed at the request of Mr. Work, one of the Directors of the company."

Our Wall street correspondent telegraphs us this evening, that another injunction has been served on Mr. Drew, compelling him to vacate the Treasurership of the Erie Company, and the latest rumors are to the effect that he has done so. His stock was very unsettled to-day, ranging from 72¾ to 73¼—closing at 72¼.

On 'Change, Flour was dull at previous prices. Wheat feverish and irregular at an advance on yesterday's closing prices. Corn a trifle better. Oats quiet and firmer. Rye was active at a decline of 1c. Barley a trifle better. Seeds more active. Provisions active and higher for all articles. Dressed Hogs easier, owing to mild weather.

Gold was a trifle lower. The market opened at 140¾ and closed at 140¾. The following quotations were received by Chas. L. Boyd, gold broker:

[illegible]

Here the market was weak and lower, opening at 140 and closing at 139¾@139⅞. Silver steady at 1.32@1.33.

The Public Funds were steady. The following shows the closing prices in New York for the past four days:

| | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sixes, '81 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five-Twenties, '62 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five-Twenties, '64 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five-Twenties, '65 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five-Twenties (new) '65 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five-Twenties, '67 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ten-Forties | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seven-Thirties, June | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seven-Thirties, July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Here the market was steady. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| Sixes of 1881 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five-Twenties, 1862 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five-Twenties, 1864 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five-Twenties, 1865 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five-Twenties, '65 and '66, new | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five-Twenties, 1867 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ten-Forties | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seven-Thirties, 2d series | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seven-Thirties, 3d series | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Compound Int. Notes, May | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Compound Int. Notes, Aug. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Compound Int. Notes, Sept. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Compound Int. Notes, Oct. '65 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Local Securities were unchanged. We repeat:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago City 7s | 94½ | 97 |
| Cook County 7s | 94½ | 97 |

—We clip the following from the New York *World*:

"Those persons in the Western States who are clamoring for the payment of the national debt in greenbacks instead of gold, on the ground that the holders of the bonds, if paid in gold, will receive a much larger sum than the bonds cost them, should read an instructive passage in Mr. Motley's 'History of the United Netherlands,' which the London *Saturday Review* quotes as applicable to Spain at the present time:

"Mr. Motley, in one of the lately-published volumes of his valuable 'History of the United Netherlands,' quotes a decree issued by Philip II. in 1557, which may perhaps improve the present generation of financiers ... [illegible]

"The action of Spain is in a measure parallel to that proposed by those who advocate the payment of our debt in a depreciated currency, which it was understood by the creditors of the government that it was contracted to be paid in coin. Spain found its policy charming until it again desired to be a borrower. Its securities were ruled out of the money markets of the world, because it could find no one to buy them. Then, and not till then, did it propose to do scanty justice to its creditors. Does not the story convey its own moral?"

### COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store, as made up from the official returns of the warehousemen, on Monday morning last:

[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change today, and a better feeling prevailed among the leading grain markets, and higher prices obtained. It is estimated that there are one and one-half millions of Corn now held on the river, and the same amount on the line of the canal, all of which will come here on the opening of navigation. The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday says: "As to the supply for the future, we are credibly informed that Chicago buyers have visited all the grain points on the Upper Mississippi and along the Illinois River, and contracted for every bushel of Oats and Corn they could for April and May delivery in Chicago. Supposing a large percentage of this story to be true, it follows that receipts for the year 1868 are to be unusually light in St. Louis, of the two grains named. Still, there may be enough to meet the demand, but we greatly doubt it."

The activity noticed yesterday in the Provision market was again displayed to-day, and in view of the large shipping and speculative demand, together with the favorable advices from New York, prices were again higher. Mess Pork was held at ... [illegible]

[illegible]

### CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

### LATER.

The Grain markets, after the adjournment of the regular board, were quiet, and the feeling developed was less firm. No. 2 Spring Wheat closed steady at $1.97, cash; New Corn ... and Oats at ... spot. The Provision market was inactive but strong, with sales of 200 brls Mess Pork at $23.00, cash.

There was a better demand for Beef Cattle, and for the upper grades a firmer feeling obtained. Common and medium descriptions were not sought after, and previous rates were no more than sustained. Some 1,500 head changed hands during the day, at prices ranging at $4.50@8.75.

Live Hogs were in active request, and prices were advanced 10@15c. This improvement was sustained throughout; the market closing firm. Sales were reported at a range of $7.90@9.00.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

### Medical Cards.

**Private Diseases.** [illegible]

**Dr. Townsend.** [illegible]

**Dr. Bassett.** [illegible]

**Dr. Raphael** [illegible]

**Private Matters.** [illegible]

**Dr. Bigelow.** [illegible]

**Private Consultations.** [illegible]

### Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.

[illegible] ... Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau st., N. Y. ...

### Medical.

CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS! [illegible] ... WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, New York.

### Life Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. ... [illegible]

SHUGART & DEAN, Gen'l Agents for Illinois, 85 Washington st.

### Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

THE FIRM OF S. C. ABRAHAMS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. C. ABRAHAMS, M. R. KEAN. [illegible]

### Stockholders Meetings.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, 20 NASSAU ST. ... The stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company ... will be held ... on the ... DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at the office of said Company, in the City of New York. OLIVER AMES, President. CHARLES TUTTLE, Secretary.

### Stencil Tools.

$10 A DAY, MADE BY ANY ONE, with my Patent STENCIL TOOLS. ... A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont.

### Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN (LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE). [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS. [illegible]

### Banking and Exchange.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars, GOLD.

D. O. MILLS, President,
WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier,

LEES & WALLER, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST. MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on commission. Money transferred by telegraph or by checks. California Coupons cashed or Collected. Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of bullion.

### Gold Pens.

NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE. New York, Dec. 14, 1867.

In my Card of Nov. 1, 1867, I stated that, "for the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off ... inferior and worthless goods as the Morton Gold Pens, I shall hereafter sell no goods at wholesale except only to duly appointed and authorized agents," &c. To this plan I have since strictly adhered.

In accepting Agents, great care has been exercised to appoint those who, by long-continued fair-dealing, have acquired a reputation for honesty, responsibility, and probity—merits whose worth the public has learned to place confidence. These Agents have agreed to keep a full assortment of my pens, and to sell them at my published prices. Thus the public are supplied by them with just such pens as they want, either as to writing or price, and get a full equivalent for the money paid.

No agent is appointed to travel from place to place, or canvass the country, so that all who want a Morton Gold Pen must get it from the local agent or from headquarters.

None need apply for the agency except in conformity to the above, the liberal discount "To Clubs" being sufficient inducement to all others. A. MORTON.

### Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. [illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS. Via Panama Railroad. [illegible]

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL. CORK, DERRY, GLASGOW, &C. [illegible]

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN New Zealand, Australia and the United States, via Panama. [illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD. [illegible]

### Patent Corsets.

THOMSON'S PATENT "GLOVE-FITTING," THE ONLY PERFECT CORSET! [illegible] THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., 391 Broadway, N. Y., Sole Patentees for United States.

### Beams and Girders.

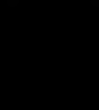
Wrought Iron Beams & Girders.

UNION IRON MILLS, PITTSBURGH, PA. [illegible]

### Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. [illegible]

### Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., ... Lake st., Chicago.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

# THE CITY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The revival of "The Orange Girl of London," which was such a success last summer, is the feature at Wood's Museum.

ANNA DICKINSON.—This popular lecturer will discourse on "Idiots and Women" at Library Hall, before the Young Men's Association, this evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—Last evening Zoe appeared in a new role in "Lavengro, or the Gipsey Brother," in which another of the stereotyped sword combats takes place. "The Female Brigand" is underlined.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the United States Clock and Brass Company, held yesterday afternoon, the following persons were elected a Board of Directors: [illegible]

THE DOUGLAS TRACT.—In another column will be found a notice of the Douglas tract lots. Parties desiring to purchase lots in this beautiful location will have to do so at once, as the sale of the remaining lots is progressing rapidly. A large number of them were bought yesterday morning, and the demand for them is increasing.

REAL ESTATE.—We would call the attention of everyone interested in real estate to the advertisement of G. B. Greene, in another column of this paper. [illegible]

BALL OF THE HARRISON CIRCLE, F. B.—On the 6th instant the Harrison Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood gave a ball for the benefit of the Fenians Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who were executed at Manchester, England. [illegible]

ANNUAL WINTER SALE.—Messrs. Carson, Pirie & Co., the well-known dry goods merchants, announce elsewhere the commencement of their annual winter sale. [illegible]

POCKET PICKING IN THE STREET CARS.—At the close of the concert at St. John's Church, on Tuesday evening, a number of those who attended took a Randolph street car, going east. [illegible]

A NEW CAR COUPLING.—We were yesterday shown a new car coupling, the invention of Mr. H. G. Glasgow, of Cleveland, who is now stopping at the Richmond House. [illegible]

THE WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL.—During several weeks past the workmen have been engaged in that portion of the Washington street tunnel which was covered over last fall. [illegible]

NO REFUSAL.—A Western exchange contains the following item: "Mr. D. L. Moody, the lay evangelist of Chicago, lately visited the Catholic Bishop of that city to complain that the Irish boys broke the windows of his chapel. [illegible]

HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH.—One of the most valuable inventions in use for the preservation of valuable property from the depredations of the burglar is Holmes' Patent Burglar Alarm Telegraph. [illegible]

OBITUARY.—Many of our citizens will be pained to learn of the death of Mr. Arnold Bigelow, one of the oldest residents of this city, which occurred yesterday morning at his residence, corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-first street. [illegible]

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—A meeting was held last Monday night in the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society. [illegible]

THE CHICAGO LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY.—One of the most successful and excellent establishments of the kind in this city is the Chicago Lithographing Company. [illegible]

### THE SKATING SEASON.

#### Tournament at the West Side Rink.

[illegible]

### A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

#### Illinois Coal Found Capable of Smelting Iron Ore—The Discovery to be Put to Practical Use.

A series of experiments made several weeks since having proved that iron ore could be smelted by means of Illinois coal, and of a very good quality, and at a cheaper cost than the process could be carried on at Lake Superior, a number of prominent capitalists of the city undertook at once to organize a company for the purpose of working the ore. [illegible]

## FRAUD.

### A Long Series of Swindling Operations Accidentally Discovered.

#### The Purchasing Agent of a South Water Street House Cheats His Employers Out of Thousands of Dollars.

#### Years of Strategy—The Result Ruin and Disgrace.

#### Arrest of the Criminal and a Supposed Accomplice.

A long series of swindling operations, perpetrated by the aid of confidence in the transaction of business, and which occupied the space of several years, were recently detected, and yesterday witnessed the arrest of the criminal. [illegible]

## IMPORTANT DECISION.

### The City Slaughter House Case in the Supreme Court.

#### The Contract With Reid & Co. Held to be a Monopoly, and the Slaughter House Ordinance Void.

The following is an abstract of the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of *The City of Chicago against Louis Rumpff*. The opinion is by Judge Walker: [illegible]

## THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

### An Old Man from Michigan Swindled Out of $900 by a Sharper.

#### The Dupe Exchanges His Money for Bogus Insurance Bonds.

The confidence fraternity in Chicago has, for a brief period, experienced an unremunerative lull in the practice of their nefarious trade. [illegible]

## FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

### Marriage of Mr. Grannis and Miss Balcom, and Mr. Foster and Miss Beers.

#### Elegant Private Parties.

At the residence of one of our prominent citizens, was yesterday solemnized the marriage of his adopted daughter with a member of a leading wholesale grocery house on South Water street. [illegible]

## THE BRICK MACHINE CONTROVERSY.

### Letter from Mr. Gard—Reports from the Committees—Certificates.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

## WISCONSIN.

### Democratic State Convention—Political Analysis of the Assemblage—Officers—Speech of the President—Judicial Nominations, and Nominations for Delegates to the National Convention, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 19.

[illegible]

## JANAUSCHEK.

### The Representation of "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

We have now witnessed Janauschek in two characters of an entirely different stamp: *Medea*, of the classically tragic style, and *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, of the modern French sensational school. [illegible]

## CRIME.

### A Kansas Preacher Shot at During Service.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Feb. 19.

[illegible]

#### Crime in New York.

[illegible]

#### Express Robber Sentenced.

[illegible]

#### Three Men Drowned in Niagara River.

[illegible]

## MARRIED.

[illegible]

## DIED.

[illegible]

## Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

M'LLE JANAUSCHEK .......... Directress

GERMAN DRAMA.

This Evening—MARY STUART.

M'lle Fanny Janauschek,

The Greatest Living Tragedienne.

MARY STUART.

DEBORAH, (Leah, The Forsaken.)

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND

FANCY DRESS BALL

OF THE

GERMANIA MÆNNERCHOR!

Tuesday, March 3, 1868.

TICKETS, TEN DOLLARS

For one Gentleman and Lady.

Each Additional Lady Ticket, $1.00.

[illegible]

Programme and Particulars Later.

Members will call for their Tickets at the Secretary's Office.

ARLINGTON HALL.

THIS EVENING AND DURING THE WEEK.

Prof. B. Brown Williams, M.D.,

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Clergyman (Rev. J. McMurray), [illegible]

The Juniper Tar Soap is the best [illegible]

## Amusements

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ZOE!

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LAST NIGHT of the GREATEST SUCCESS of the present season.

Orange Girl of London.

AT LIBRARY HALL—"Y. M. A."

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

Will deliver her NEW LECTURE, entitled

"Idiots and Women,"

On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

## Auction Sales.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, FEB. 20,

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S,

116 CLARK-ST.,

Household Furniture of Every Description, Carpets, Cutlery, Crockery, 4 Cases Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—FRIDAY, FEB. 21, AT

Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st.,

AUCTION—FRIDAY, FEB. 21, AT

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

AUCTION—FRIDAY, FEB. 21, AT 10

50 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.

AUCTION—FRIDAY, FEB. 21, AT

Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st.,

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

CLEARING OUT SALE,

BEFORE WE MOVE.

New Furniture, Crockery

AT AUCTION.

Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

AT AUCTION.

100 PIECES BRUSSELS AND WOOL

250 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,

AUCTION—BY CHILDS BROS.

Catalogue Sale,

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, AT 9½ A. M.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

Monday, February 24,

AUCTION SALE.

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,

## Business Chances.

[illegible]

## Real Estate—City.

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

IMPROVED.

[illegible]

## Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

## To Rent—Houses.

[illegible]

## To Rent—Rooms.

[illegible]

## To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

## Personal.

[illegible]

## Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

## For Sale.

[illegible]

## Machinery.

[illegible]

## Wanted—Real Estate.

[illegible]

## Strayed or Stolen.

[illegible]

## Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

[illegible]

## Employment Agents.

[illegible]

## Wanted—Female Help.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

[illegible]

## Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

## Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

## Lost, Found, &c.

[illegible]

## Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

[illegible]

MALES.

[illegible]

## Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

## Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

## Board Wanted.

[illegible]

## Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

## Printing Materials

[illegible]

## WASHINGTON.

### Text of General Schenck's Bill Regulating the Exportation of Distilled Spirits.

### Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill by the House.

### Bill Prepared Creating Ports of Entry at Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

### Revocation of the Order Assigning General Sherman to the New Military Division.

### The Bill for Facilitating the Admission of Reconstructed States Considered in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.

[illegible]

### CONGRESSIONAL.

[illegible]

The [illegible]

VOL. XXI.

### THE SOUTH.

#### Revival of Business [illegible] the Recent Rise in [illegible]

#### Proceedings in the [illegible] struction Conven[illegible]

#### Three New Orleans [illegible] Favor Grant for Presidency.

[illegible]